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THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Speed and Working in the Channel—Incidents of the Voyage—Facts about her Safety—The London Press vs. Engineering Facts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

Some important facts have been developed in the first voyage of the *Great Eastern*, which have been blunderingly mis-stated by some of the newspapers, and kept rather quiet by others. Since they are not referred to in my letters of the 8th and 10th, describing the passage to the Nore and the explosion, a brief mention of them may be interesting.

The first trip of the *Great Eastern* was not intended for a trial trip, and cannot be called a trial trip in any save three particulars—and in these only to a limited extent—first, the facility with which she obeys her helm; secondly, the character and working of her machinery; and thirdly, the strength of the structure. With the exception of the positively unsafe features, appearances and results were very satisfactory; but they were neither unexpected nor—reasoning from experience—unprecedented. The whole affair is, also, a timely commentary on the prevalent fashion of sacrificing engineering completeness for the purpose of hurrying on commercial results.

Supposing the ship and engines to be well built, the entire voyage does not furnish the first *datum* with reference to high speeds or economy—the great questions. I mention this, first, because it is due to the managers of the ship, especially in view of the disaster; and, secondly, because so many absurd statements have been published as to her extraordinary swiftness, as if she would run ten miles an hour faster than the wheels that propelled her! The trip was the simple bringing of the vessel to Portland without the risk of even ordinary strain and pressure. This idea was literally carried out, especially by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, who was repeatedly blamed for "compelling the screw to drive the vessel and his engines beside."

Her steering was a perfect success. The voyage down the Thames demonstrated her ability to turn short corners. A perceptible Atlantic swell, underlying the visible waves, was experienced in the Channel; but neither this nor the small channel-seas appeared to modify her obedience to her helm. So that point is established. But there are two other questions touching her steering. Since the aid of donkey engines was not, and probably could not be dispensed with, in addition to the eight men at the wheel, in this smooth sailing, should there not be some more reliable auxiliary than a mere hoisting apparatus? And again: If ordinary steering wheels are sometimes struck out of the hands of the helmsmen by the waves, what will the broad rudder of the *Great Eastern* have to resist in a beam sea, especially if she, as prophesied, does not roll nor pitch, but stands "like a rock?"

The holding of the vessel was a matter widely discussed. Either the unexpectedly small resistance of the ship, or the firm bite of the Trotman anchor—probably the latter—has set that question very happily at rest. One 6½-ton anchor held the vessel and half-a-dozen steamboats against wind and current in the Thames, even after she had swung three times with the tide. The same anchor held her fast in the Nore against a reefing breeze and again at Portland, without a slip. Not the holding of the vessel, but the weighing anchor, is the sticking point. In the river, fifty minutes were occupied in hauling it up, the auxiliary engine provided for that purpose being in use half the time to say nothing of three tiers of sailors and passengers at the capstan. At the Nore, nearly two hours elapsed before the anchor came up. The auxiliary gear broke down; a tooth was out of a wheel. It seems too light to do much good, or else there is not power enough in the friction clutch by which it is applied. It made very little difference with the anchor whether it was in gear or out of gear. The "kinking" of the cable was another source of delay. I think it will be found that these heavy cables need more conveniences for their handling than have been employed with light chains. The Trotman anchor is, without doubt, the best and cheapest device for holding ships. To be sure it often gives a little trouble in catching under the fore foot of sharp ships, but the anchor is not often used, and every convenience should be sacrificed if its legitimate service can be bettered when it is wanted.

As to the working of the engines, and the speed: As I at first observed, this was not a trial trip. A 3,000-mile stretch would be likely to afford a better basis for conclusions. However, a few particulars may be useful and interesting. When the steam tugs were cast off, some 15 miles above the Nore, the ship began to show her heels to them, though her exertions were really very moderate. The quickest time made was 13 nautical miles an hour, the screw engines making about 32 turns, and the paddles from 7 to 9. The steam on the boilers was from 17 to 20 lbs., but in all cases it was more or less throttled, so that its pressure in the cylinders was not known. Some diagrams were taken, but the horse-power indicated did not transpire. No one could object to this, since it was not a trial trip. According to Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S table of the speeds of the centres of resistance in both screw and paddle, the paddle-wheel (*i. e.* its centre of resistance) moved 14·78 knots at 9 revolutions, while the screw would only move 14.75 knots at 34 revolutions. In this case, therefore, the paddles *seemed* to have the most slip, but they probably turned nine times a minute for a very short time. During this thirteen-knot trip, both wind and tide were with the vessel. The next day, however, in the Channel, there was a strong head wind, and sea enough, I should suppose, to affect the speed a knot or so in a day. For the first hour after leaving the Nore, the screw averaged 26 revolutions—*i.e.* 11.28 knots—and the paddles 7—*i.e.* 11.49 knots. There being no log nor landmarks which would tell our speed, it was guessed by the initiated to be from 9 to 10 knots. Somebody threw a stick overboard and found it to be 21 statute miles (!), which I think, after a careful calculation of the revolutions, was inaccurate! The time between the North and South Forelands was less than 8 knots an hour, the wind being on the starboard bow, and the screw making 30 and 32 revolutions and the paddle 7¾. But with the paddles skipping over the water and with the screw 4 feet out of it, the ship being so light, no very useful results could be got at. But we could lay out an endless variety of experiments for the combined screw and paddle. One phenomenon puzzled us for a moment. We know, of course, that the screw and paddle do not stand in each other's way. If the one is running 3,000 horse and the other only 300, the weaker is not helped along by the stronger, but simply *follows it up*, and adds its 300 to the stronger's 3,000; and it is further known, that the slip of screw and paddle in the water are about equal. Now, for some time the screw was making 32 revolutions or going at the rate of 13.88 knots, while the paddle was only making six turns, or 9.85 knots—*i. e.*, it appears to slip in the water without propelling—four miles an hour less than the screw. Of course, the screw party insisted that their instrument was driving both the ship and the paddle-wheels, but upon examination, the paddle-floats were seen to leave an eddy in front, and the water in their wake had an accelerated motion—hence they were exerting power. But the *difference* of power exerted at the moment by the screw and paddle-engines, was the question—the slip of the paddles at six turns was probably less than half of that at say eight and a half turns, where the speed of the screw and the paddle in knots would have been about equal. After rounding the South Foreland, the wind was a stiff reefing breeze, two points on the starboard bow. The screw moved, on the average, at 26, and the paddle 6½ revolutions—or respectively, at 11.28 and 10.67 knots, up to the time of the explosion. *The speed of the vesse therefore could not have been over seven knots an hour*, though stated by some of the leading newspapers here to be 21 statute miles, or over 18 knots! These figures are all we have, and may afford a basis for innocent speculation—nothing more. When all the parts are "on the muscle"—when the consumption, evaporation, horse-power, slip, and all other measures of cause and effect are definitely known, the mechanical results of this trip will be forgotten.

The combustion in the boilers was only good because they were lightly worked, and the doors were open much of the time, giving ample air for the consumption of the gases.

The screw-engines are a very solid piece of work—much better built than designed. With 50 feet of vertical space, I have not discovered the necessity of jamming them into the bottom of the hold, especially since upright engines would have made a much better job. As I have before mentioned, the paddle-engines are the most smoothly-working piece of steam machinery I ever saw, considering their size. If the shafts do not break (three were made before one would stand,) no trouble is to be apprehended from *them*.

The bulkheads of the vessel, about which so much has been said, and which are really the pillars of its strength, were on this occasion in a very unfit state for sea service. Whole plates were removed, or had never been attached, for the purpose of passing through men and machinery while finishing the structure. Supposing the exploding jacket had driven a hole in the ship's bottom, not merely one, but at least several of the compartments would have filled with water, and perhaps in the excitement, and for the lack of discipline, the *Great Eastern* would have foundered. Common policy, then, without reference to the lives of the crew and passengers, should have suggested every possible means of safety. This neglect was certainly not the fault of the builders or engineers, or of the captain; but it was *somebody's* fault, and can hardly be excused even on the plea that this was not a trial trip, but the mere removal of the vessel to Portland. *Hurry* in the first experiments with new and great machines has never been found remunerative.

The explosion revealed to those of us who had not seen the vessel in every stage of its progress, a very unfortunate state of things touching her ultimate safety, provided they are not remedied, and your correspondent, though pretty adventurous, will be certain to find out how matters stand before he undertakes an Atlantic voyage. The public has been given to understand that whilst the *Great Eastern* stood on equal ground with other ships as to accidents by steam, she was wave and fire-proof; that she was too strong to be broken up by the sea; that she had too many separate means of propulsion to go ashore; and that she was built of incombustible iron. Whilst everybody admits that in all human probability she *will be* proof against shipwreck in all ordinary cases, *when she is completed*, I think no one can deny that she would probably have been burnt out by fire if left to herself after the late explosion. There was a continuous train of woodwork from the furnace-doors to the great mass of timber composing the whole of many of her floors, and the whole of her state-rooms and ornaments. Suppose that from any of the hundred causes which are always likely to occur, a fire had got headway in the plank floor of the grand saloon, or of the saloon under it, or of a dozen other apartments. Of course the iron bulkheads, if they were complete, would temporarily arrest the flames, but they would have been at last heated through, while the fire could have found a continuous train of fuel all over the ship. *The Great Eastern is, doubtless, more nearly fire-proof than any other vessel*; but since the smallest basis of suspicion is unfortunate, commercially, and in every other way, why was she not made *perfectly* fireproof, since this was not only possible but feasible? In the present state of ocean perils, 99 men in 100 would pay a double price if they knew they were to be safe, even at the expense of some comfort, and certainly without insisting upon gorgeous ornamentation, the cost of which would have substituted iron for wooden floors.

The discipline on board was not after the most strict naval fashion. It was well enough as it turned out, but had any such emergency arisen as taking to the boats, I fear that even so thorough and excellent a commander as Capt. HARRISON would have failed to enforce order. Perhaps we cannot blame the Company for having no regular sailors on board, since there were no sails, and since this was not a passenger trip, but as I have so often repeated, and as I hope will be understood, for the Company's sake, the mere shifting of the vessel's position. But the suspicion of disorder should teach an important lesson. In so vast a ship, with so many chances of accident in the execution of orders, the officers, who fare, no doubt, excellent men, should have every facility, which the Company can govern, in their favor.

When these doubtful points are made positively safe, I see no reason why the *Great Eastern*, even with a higher consumption of fuel than is generally expected, may not become a paying enterprise. She will, of course, roll and pitch in very heavy weather, enough to induce sea-sickness, but in most cases—when ordinary vessels are uncomfortable for either rest or locomotion—she will be steady.

There are only a few incidents of interest to report about the passage of the ship from the Nore up to the time of the explosion. Some of the newspapers seem to think it very triumphant that the vessel did not roll and pitch as much as the little Dover boat that came out to meet us—a length of an eighth of a mile against, perhaps, 150 feet! And it was thought that the American "croakers" would be shut up at this almost miraculous result.

The dinner-table speeches of the day before were in keeping with the general management of the enterprise. Mr. BRUNEL, who did not *originate* the ship, was glorified, and Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL whose sense and energy were almost the parent of the actual ship, was rather slighted. But Mr RUSSELL'S speech—he was at last called up for decency's sake—was modest and instructive. He traced the history of large vessels, and ascribed the credit to the proper parties, especially to CHAS WOOD, of Glasgow, who, he said, had done more than any other Englishman in the cause of improved ocean navigation. He also acknowledged the merits of the Americans in this department. I am glad to say, incidentally, that Mr. RUSSELL will spend some time in the States after the passage of the *Great Eastern*.

I want to state one or two more facts about the explosion. The inquest is going on very slowly. "The man who turned the cock" is the unknown slaughterer—*as if the heater wouldn't have blown up anyhow*, as is already known and admitted among scientific men here. It is said the heater was tested by hydrostatic pressure. Then very likely the test itself precipitated the explosion by altering the form of the shell, and getting it *all ready to collapse*. Again: after Mr. FAIRBAIRN'S demonstration that the resistance of tubes to collapse is inversely as their length, conceive this six-feet unstayed flue to be *forty feet* long!

The descriptions and grave scientific comments of the English press as to the catastrophe, are, in some particulars, beyond serious criticism. Their mention would be sufficient; but to begin with the "Thunderer." The *Times* informs us, *first*, that the pressure, at the moment of explosion, was, if not 1,000, at least 400 lbs. to the square inch, whereas in fact, the inner shell could hardly have withstood a pressure of 50 lbs.; *second*, that steam of a pressure "approaching 500 lbs., or 600 lbs., has never been so much as heard of among engineers," whereas JACOB PERKINS employed steam years ago, of a pressure of over 1,000 lbs. to the square inch, and Dr. ERNST ALBAN, the author of a standard treatise on the high-pressure engine worked an engine in London at a pressure of 1,000 lbs. per square inch; *third*, that gunpowder expands 800 times its bulk in explosion, whereas the ratio of expansion is many times greater; *fourth*, it is implied that the chimney was so hot, before the explosion, as to have decomposed the steam into its constituent gases, whereas the water-casing must, by the very circumstances under which it had been employed, have been full of water; and, indeed, had it not been so, the heat in the grand saloon would have been unendurable long before any decomposition of steam could have occurred, which could hardly go on at less than a white heat; *fifth*, that decomposed steam, which could have been decomposed only upon plates at least white-hot, recombines in contact with a red-hot plate; *sixth*, that the force of the explosion was precisely similar to that of 400 cubic feet of gunpowder the amount which would be required to fill the contents of the water-casing, Had 400 cubic feet of gunpowder exploded on board the *Great Eastern*, no representative of the *Times* would probably, have been left to report the occurrence; half a ton between her decks would have sent her to the bottom, if experience can be relied on. Again, *the* stop-cock, so much talked about, is at one time said to lead from the heater to the boiler; at another, "from the stand-pipe into the stoke-hole." It is all the same, we suppose, to the author of the above quoted statement.

Another morning journal avows that the *cast iron* columns in the grand saloon were bent double and twisted into spiral forms by the force of the explosion. Where is BESSEMER'S steel, after such a test of cast iron?

I beg to present one more selection—it is from a *scientific* journal—for the enlightenment of our engineers and shipbuilders at home. The perspicuous and technical language which becomes such a paper will be particularly admired; but how can we sufficiently glorify the coolness, rapidity, and accuracy of the eminent engineer who measured the explosive force:

"Of winds she is heedless in her gigantic steam force; over waves she triumphs, riding them without vibration or sensible motion. The fires which blaze within her are controlled even in their worst, their most sudden aspect, by appliances whose instantaneous accommodation and use the newspaper correspondents can hardly celebrate with sufficient praise; and when, to crown all, the master spirit of this vast mass rebels against controlling power, and with one impetuous throb bursts through the iron boundaries that regulate and direct his power, he finds himself still under control, checked in expansion, and confined in mischief, even though he bursts forth with a force of "not less than 22 tons of gunpowder;" for such an eminent engineer, himself a witness of the explosion, declares its force to have been."

The trial trip of the *Great Eastern* will occur on October 8. The vessel will then start for Portland, United States, (not Portland, *Canada*, as the *Times* recently suggested,) if she is found to be in the proper condition. TUBAL CAIN.

THE AERONAUTIC MYSTERY.

La Mountain and Haddock Not Yet Heard From—Another Searching Party—Theories and Rumors—A Reward Offered for the Lost Voyagers.

Uncertainty still hangs over the fate of Messrs LA MOUNTAIN and HADDOCK. The Watertown *Reformer*, (Mr. HADDOCK'S paper,) in its issue of Thursday, unwillingly concedes the loss of the parties though speculating upon the possibility that they may have been carried to a great distance, and alighted safely. It says:

"The ascension was made on the 23d instant. After reaching a few hundred feet it passed off to the northeast, and in about twenty minutes was out of sight. It was seen to pass Philadelphia, eighteen miles distant, fifteen minutes after its departure. The last that has been heard of it, was its passage over the town of Fowler, St. Lawrence County, thirty miles distant, when it seemed to be moving at a rapid rate in the same direction as before. It was supposed that they would come down before dark. They were well clad, and could not suffer from cold. That they had but a small quantity of provisions, say three pounds, but at this season of the year they would not find it difficult to obtain the means of sustaining life. They had from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds ballast, which would enable them if they struck the Gulf of St. Lawrence to cross that body of water, and possibly to cross the ocean, if their course lay in that direction."

We announced yesterday the departure of a searching party from Troy in quest of tracks of the missing men. The Troy *Daily Times*, of Friday, states that Mr. A. J. MORRISON, its local reporter, had left for Watertown, where he will immediately place himself at the head of another party, and start for the North Woods. The *Times* remarks:

"It is our belief that, if by any means the car became detatched, and the occupants thrown out, the balloon was carried many miles above the point where it was last seen. So, if they descended in the North Woods and were disabled, the balloon may have been blown ahead for some distance. If in the woods, which are of vast extent and almost impenetrable, it would be no strange matter if they should be many days in making their way out. Mr. MORRISON has spent a long time in this forest, and being thoroughly familiar with them, has the strongest hopes in the safety of the balloonists. At least, he will not return until he has found some traces of them."

The Troy *Budget* puts forth the following theory:

"Quite a number of our citizens, as it is reported, saw a balloon pass over our city upon Saturday last; many who saw it, think it a paper balloon, while others strenuously insist that its great size and general appearance renders this impossible. Allowing this to be Mr. LA MOUNTAIN'S balloon—although this is to the highest extent impossible—it by no means follows that we must give up all hope of the aeronauts' safety. The grappling irons used in landing the balloon, are made fast to the concentrating hoop, by the ropes extending over the top of the balloon. When these irons are thrown out, and become attached to one object or another, the strain upon these ropes is immense, especially when the basket contains a large amount of ballast, as is well known the balloon was filled to its greatest extent, and that Mr. LA MOUNTAIN took up a large amount of ballast. It is by no means improbable then, that as they were about to land, the grappling irons being thrown out and attached, the strain was so great that the ropes gave away, and the balloon reascended, leaving the aerial voyagers in safety, though so far removed from civilization, as to be unable to make their situation known.

The Troy *Times*, however, declares that the balloon seen in that city on Thursday was merely a paper toy, manufactured and sent up from Albany. It gives its own theory, as a plausible one, that the car may have been torn from the balloon, and both its occupants still have escaped with life.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 30.

Mr. LA MOUNTAIN was seen at Harrisville, Lewis County, passing over the New-York wilderness, still going due east, and at a great elevation. A reward is offered by his brother of $1,000 for the discovery of the aeronauts alive, and $500 for their bodies if dead. A party goes to the woods to-morrow to prosecute the search.

THE KANSAS GOLD.—After all the contradictory reports which have reached us from the mines in Kansas, the fact seems at last settled that there is gold in the mining region, and that various shipments, to the aggregate amount of $104,000, have actually been made. A tabular statement, published in the Leavenworth *Daily Times*, gives a detailed account of the receipts from May 18, to August 15; from which it appears that the business firms in Denver City and Auroria have received $72,985 from miners, and that of this sum, $45,062 have been shipped to other ports. Neither of the sums named is a year old, and these results of three months' business are regarded as gratifying indications. The express which left Denver City in the middle of September carried away $32,000 in addition; bringing up the total yield to the figure of $104,000.

The following Post-offices have been discontinued in this State. West Lexington, Green County, and Tuna, Cattaraugus County.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Passage of the Resolution in Favor of Restoring Bishop Onderdonk.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Episcopal Convention opened at 9 o'clock A. M., yesterday. The morning services were solemnized in the presence of but comparatively few delegates. At a few minutes before 10, Bishop POTTER took his seat, and the informal recess, which had occurred at the close of the Prayers, was interrupted by a call to order.

The dispatch of formal business having occupied some time, a Clerical Delegate moved that the Missionary Committee be instructed, in their next report, to inform the Convention as to the time when the contributions for the respective country missions had begun.

Bishop POTTER said it might as well be asked how long certain missions in the cellars and garrets of this City had received contributions from the general Church, as to inquire how long the Church had contributed to those missions in the country. This Mission Society gave its contributions and its appointments indiscriminately. The Missionaries never stopped to inquire what anybody's theological complexion was; and yet there was nearly half the wealth of this diocese withheld from the support of that object which effected so large an amount of good. It would be well to relieve the diocese from the opprobrium from owing debt to its Missionaries, which it was unwilling to pay. They should stand by this work and cancel those debts, at the same time taking measures that no such debt would ever again accrue.

The mover of the resolution, in reply to the Bishop, desired to explain that there had been missions established in the interior in localities which were now thickly settled, and his resolution was a simple inquiry as to the fact whether those missions were not now self-sustaining.

A motion to lay on the table was made.

The question was called for, and the resolution was fabled.

THE CASE OF DR. ONDERDONK DECIDED.

THE BISHOP—The next business in order is the resolution to lay on the table the subject which was under discussion last night at the hour of adjournment.

The reading of the resolution was called for. It was to the following effect:

Resolved, That this Diocesan Convention respectfully request the House of Bishops to exercise, according to the canon in that case made and provided, that remedial action by which the sentence of suspension on the Bishop of New-York shall terminate and cease, or to modify the same so far as to designate a precise period of time, or other specific contingency, on the occurrence of which the sentence shall utterly cease and be of no further force or effect.

Mr. A. W. BRADFORD called for a separate vote—(clerical and lay delegates voting separately.)

In accordance with the Constitution, five calls were declared to be necessary, whereupon more than a dozen gentlemen rose.

he vote to lay on the table was then taken, and resulted thus:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Clergy	33	138
Laics	52	71
Totals	85	209

It was consequently lost by a most emphatic vote.

Judge HOFFMAN then rose and submitted the following amendment:

Resolved, That the remission of the sentence on the Right Rev. Bishop ONDERDONK would be acceptable to this Convention, upon the condition that the restrictions upon the exercise and administration of Episcopal office in this Diocese, as set forth in his letter to the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, be annexed to the same, or that such restrictions, relating to the exercise of such powers, not inconsistent to the form of such letter, shall be such as the House of Bishops shall deem proper.

The honorable gentleman, in supporting his amendment, said that it was based substantially on the explicit avowal of Bishop ONDERDONK in his letter, amounting virtually to a resignation of his office and all his powers into the hands of the Provisional Bishop. He could see no legal difficulty in the way of such a resignation. He thought that this amendment was consistent with all notions of the exercise of Christian mercy towards Bishop ONDERDONK, and would do justice to their appreciation of their beloved Provisional Bishop, whilst it was in opposition to no canonical requirement.

The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH regretted that the whole matter had not been laid on the table. However objectionable the original resolution was, he was forced to avow that the amendment was still less deserving of support. He denied that there was any legal warrant for the principle assumed in it. If the resolution were adopted and the sentence revoked, the suspended Bishop was instantly restored to his high office and functions, and how, by any preconcerted arrangement, could his hands be tied up. As a Bishop he must administer the duties of his office. True, as Diocesan he might legally delegate a portion of his powers to the Provisional Bishop, but he had no right, as a Bishop, to delegate them all. There might be dozens of Churches which would demand the ministrations of Bishop ONDERDONK, and he could not legally refuse. He (the EX-Governor) believed that this measure was illegal, highly deceptive and impracticable.

The Rev. Mr. MCVICKAR, of Irving, thought that he could meet the wishes of the Convention by offering the following as an amendment to the amendment:

Resolved, That the Rt. Rev. the Provisional Bishop of this Diocese be requested to lay before the House of Bishops the papers upon which the subject of the restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK, to wit, a memorial to the House of Bishops from said Bishop, and an ante-dated letter to said Provisional Bishop, which have been read before this Convention, for such action as the House of Bishops may deem best.

This amendment elicited a discussion as to whether these papers (which, though they had been read before the convention, were not in its possession) could be acted on as the subject matter of a vote by the Convention.

Rev. E. M. MONTGOMERY rose, but was temporarily silenced by cries of "Question." He proceeded, however, and in a very singular appeal, took ground against the adoption of any resolution in favor of the restoration of Dr. ONDERDONK. He called for justice as well as mercy; he called on them to consider the honor of the church not less than the penitence of the sinner. He had invariably refused to sign the memorial to the House of Bishops, and he never would sign it.

Loud calls for question were again heard.

But, notwithstanding this exhibition of the general will, the Rev. Dr. HARRIS rose, and said the Convention had been taken by surprise in this matter, because it had been generally understood that this unhappy Bishop would never be withdrawn from his obscurity. The view originally taken in regard to the Bishop's suspension was that it was tantamount to degradation, and that the latter sentence was not imposed because its effect would be to deprive the Bishop of all means of support.

The Rev. Dr. was prematurely obliged to conclude his remarks by impatient cries of "Order, order," and "Question."

The Bishop said he deeply regretted this discussion, but, as he had allowed gentlemen all latitude on the previous night, he felt bound to keep the question still open.

The Rev. Dr. HENRY, despite renewed cries of question, claimed a brief hearing, not having raised his voice in the Convention for ten years. He agreed substantially with the views of Mr. BRADISH, and seemed to think there was a difficulty as to the right of the Convention to make any disposition of the papers, because he did not know that the Convention had possession of them.

A Delegate stated that the only way in which he conceived it possible to arrange the matter was, to make it, as a condition of the adoption of the resolution, a positive obligation on the part of Bishop ONDERDONK to resign immediately after the remission of his sentence.

Gov. BRADISH thought it would not be competent for the Bishops to affix any such absolute condition to their vote of remission; though they might define his powers as a Bishop. The papers were not in the custody of the Convention, and if they were, even, the house should pause before it undertook to instruct the Provisional Bishop to present them to the House of Bishops, because such a course would virtually be a censure of that House, inasmuch as it would imply a want of confidence in its action, being nothing less than a dictation as to the course the Bishops should pursue.

Dr. HAWKS suggested that the jurisdiction had never been taken from Dr. ONDERDONK, and that if restored, it would be a restoration to him of the power to perform episcopal acts and functions. Now, as regarded the extent to which he might do that, he (Dr. H.) claimed that by the law which entitled the House of Bishops to show clemency at all, it was perfectly right for them to name the conditions on which it should be shown. The only final action that was good for anything must be done by the Bishops. He should wish, when the matter came to be decided, to let the solemn responsibility rest upon them. Let the Bishops themselves settle this question, and doubtless they would adopt the safeguards which had been here suggested.

Judge HOFFMAN said that two suggestions had been made, one with regard to the papers, whether they were in possession of this House or not; and it would be noticed that in the amendment which he had proposed he had referred to but one paper as having been read before the House, namely the letter of Bishop ONDERDONK to the Provisional Bishop. He understood that the documents laid before the House were meant for its guidance, and he was yet to understand that they were not entitled to their use. He would amend his proposed amendment by omitting that first part which referred to Bishop ONDERDONK'S letter, and retaining the second part. Bishop ONDERDONK was *de jure* Bishop. He was not degraded, but was superseded of all or any of the Episcopal functions, including the administrative jurisdiction of the Diocese, and everything which he could do as a Bishop of God's Church when the House of Bishops remove that sentence. According to the canon of 1850, they might, in his judgment, impose any limitations or conditions on Bishop ONDERDONK they might think proper. They could not, it was true, restore one day and affix a penalty the next, but they could say, "We restore you on certain conditions, which you may either accept or refuse; if you refuse you cannot be restored." The Church had the power of remission, and without the aid of any canonical regulation whatever. Where the Church had lodged the power of punishment, there the power of remission existed. That power had been limited only to cases of degradation, showing that in other cases the power of remission still remained with the Bishops, and the canon of '47 was but a reassertion of a settled principle of Ecclesiastical Law.

Ex-Gov. BRADISH—I do not allow that the Bishops have the power to affix any condition to a resignation, for that is a legal right and act, but I do think that they would not have power to fix conditions which would require a man to make over the entire powers of his office and his function, because, being still a Bishop, he could not make them over.

A Delegate moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject. The motion was a marked failure.

Dr. VINTON asked the Rev. Mr. MCVICKAR to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. MCVICKAR said that by instructing them according to the terms of the resolutions to which he had offered his amendment, it would appear as a simple vote of want of confidence in them. He would not consent, therefore, to withdraw his amendment.

His amendment, as already given, was read. Rev. Dr. TAYLOR said this whole thing was odious. It was most uncourteous to the Provisional Bishop in the face of his undoubted and declared opposition to it. He (Dr. T.) entered his solemn protest against this whole thing as irregular, disorderly and mischievous. He hoped the ProvisionalB ishop's name would be struck off that resolution (Mr. MCVICKAR'S.)

Mr. MCVICKAR'S amendment was put to the house, and carried almost without a dissenting voice.

Dr. VINTON then accepted Judge HOFFMAN'S amendment as a substitute for his own resolution.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES proposed an oral amendment to the effect that Judge HOFFMAN'S be so modified as to make the condition that Bishop ONDERDONK, immediately after his restoration, should place his resignation in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Bishops.

Bishop POTTER—(rising)—May I appeal to the gentlemen to withdraw that amendment.

Mr. RUGGLES—If the Bishop insists, for I should not wish to disturb the good feeling of the Convention. I wish, however, that the Bishop would explain his reason for desiring its withdrawal.

Bishop POTTER—(visibly affected)—My reasons are very simple; I don't like to state them. I am continually hampered and restrained about things which I cannot rightly say because of a consideration of what will be my duties in another place. I cannot suffer that this Convention, over whom that person, of whom so much has been said, once presided, should send with me the favor which they ask to have conferred, accompanied by a request for his resignation. Do not stigmatize him by any expression of that kind. I confess to you, gentlemen, I have been restrained by friends from saying what I would have liked to say to you, and I am not going to say it now. I do feel a desire to sny, first of all, that when I sent into the Committee that had called on me at the last moment, my objections to the arrangements which they were preparing, those objections were directed simply to the essential character of that arrangement. I did not wish to put any veto on the Church in this diocese if they desired to approach the House of Bishops. I simply wished to express my opinion that that measure was fraught with evil. I tell you that that is a mischievous movement to attempt to make. An arrangement based on that letter which was addressed to me, you will find hereafter to be a mischievous arrangement, disturbing the peace of this diocese, and more embarrassing to me than any other thing you could do. Nothing do I care for myself. I wish to make no personal matter of an affair of this kind. Nothing for persons. Nothing for individual pride. Everything for right; everything for the Church, and nothing for the individual's self. I would rather, gentlemen, that you should restore that individual to jurisdiction untrammeled, and with no view of its being returned to me herehereafter. I would rather you would not expose him to that continual sense of degradation than to place me in the situation which you contemplated in that letter. It gives me one place which you take from another. You send me to that venerable man, who has been suffering for fifteen years, to tell me to dole out his task. Can I look in his eyes and not be overcome? I am to go to him to consult with him; is there any doubt where the controling influence is to come from? He is a venerable man; I, inferior both in age and station. You load me with the duties of a principality, and you embarrass me by making me a subordinate. You make two centres. And do you know the state of things in this diocese? One party would rally round one centre; another would rally round another. You would create a state of things in this diocese worse than any you ever saw in the worst days of the conflicts in regard to the measures that have gone before us. I say again, I cannot pass in this place upon the great measure under consideration. That must go elsewhere. I dare say many of you may have observed that on the first day of this Convention I took no part in the morning services. I wish to be alone. I wish to be with myself, and with Him who knows all hearts, and metes out justice and mercy. I wished, if possible, to find out my duty and to do it, and my spirit was bowed down within me at the thought that this man was to pass by another General Convention; that he was to be elevated to heaven by his friends, and cast down as from a rock, in humiliation, and overpowered by difficulties and disappointments. Every step of my way, as I attempt to address myself to you, is hedged round with difficulties. I know how liable I am to be misconstrued, and I desire to say to those gentlemen who originated this movement that, without meaning to reflect on them, I feel grieved that they had not an opportunity of seeing me earlier. I am sorry that they thought it necessary to wait, when one day would carry them to me. I was sorry that they thought it necessary to wait till they got sixty names of my brethren to lay before me as a sort of mild persuasion nay, something which to some would have looked like an attempt to intimidate. If I go to Richmond, and I would much rather stay away, they will find in me no enemy. I do not know what discussion will open. I do not know what will be the result of evidence and examination. May be I am to act there as a judge, and I cannot say beforehand how I shall decide a case that has not yet been presented to me, but I say I am conscious in myself that I have no feeling but what is fair; I care nothing for personal position, but I do care much for all those things which tend to harm, and for all those things which tend to efficiency of administration.

Whilst the effect which this address had obviously produced was still unabated, Gov. KING rose and in a loud voice moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*. This was met by a series of delays, and created some wrangling as to the mode in which the vote should be taken.

When the question was finally put, and the votes counted, they stood as follows:

	Ayes.	Noes.	Maj. against Adjournment.
Clergy	48	92	44
Laity	59	59	..
Total	107	141	44

The Rev. Dr. VINTON then said that the remarks of the President were doubtless entitled to great respect. He had always a right to utter sentiments in that capacity which no one could gainsay. He argued with the Provisional Bishop in every point of difficulty he had presented. He would rather he had never been consulted, but left entirely to his own action in the House of Bishops. But every member had also a right to express his opinion. The resolution of Judge Hoffman merely expressed the opinions of the House, and it had to be passed upon by a higher authority. He insisted that the resolution did not dictate to the House of Bishops, but simply showed them what would satisfy the Convention. The objections of the Chair therefore had no weight and might all be overruled in the House. He now respectfully requested that a vote be taken on the matter without debate.

This was followed by tumultuous cries of "Question!" a variety of motions and counter-motions were made amidst great confusion, which the Bishop endeavored to subdue by reminding the Convention that they were in the House of God, and at length, after all the hubbub, the resolution of Judge HOFFMAN was amended by Mr. C. E. DAVIS, of Fishkill, was carried by the subjoined vote:

	Ayes.	Noes.	Majority for restoration.
Clergy	145	16	129
Laity (2 divided	75	46	29
Total	220	62	158

The resolution reads thus:

Resolved, That the remission of the sentence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop ONDERDONK would be acceptible to this Convention, upon the condition that the restriction upon the exercise of episcopal powers and offices within the diocese, set forth in his letter to the Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER, laid before this Convention be annexed to the same, or such restrictions relative to the exercise of such powers as the House of Bishops may deem fit.

The Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening, when they again met and transacted all the remaining business, including the collection to the extent of several hundred dollars for the missionary establishment. The closing prayers were said by the Bishop of Indiana, and Bishop POTTER pronounced the benediction.

The Memorial of Bishop Onderdonk.

Subjoined is Bishop ONDERDONK'S memorial to the House of Bishops, for restoration to Episcopal functions as Bishop of New-York, which was submitted on Thursday night by Dr. VINTON.

To the Right Reverend the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America:

BRETHREN: Fourteen years have elapsed since, by the Canonical action of an Ecclesiastical Court of Bishops, I was suspended from the office of a Bishop and from all the functions of the sacred ministry. To that sentence I have quietly submitted, and now present myself before you, respectfully to ask for its remission. In making this request, I deem it right, before God and man, frankly and truly to lay before you the present state of my feelings, and the grounds on which I ask the removal of the penalties under which I suffer.

In the excitement of feeling consequent on my trial and sentence, it was natural that much should be said on both sides that in the more dispassionate moments of calm Christian judgment would afterwards be regretted and disclaimed. You will, however, brethren, permit me to say that deeply aggrieved as I felt at the time, by a sentence which I thought to be unduly severe, I have no recollection of having endeavored to justify my own view by attributing to my brethren unworthy motives. If the feelings of any of them have been hurt by the supposition that I had in any way done them injustice, I sincerely regret it, and hope that I may be pardoned for any expressions which may have been supposed to bear such a construction. I censure them not for upholding, as they believed, the honor of the Church by the administration of discipline when they conscientiously believed it was deserved. I should very little deserve, brethren, what I solicit at your hands, if I were ready at once to acknowledge all the crimes that have been imputed to me by my enemies, and to profess penitence for that of which I am really not guilty. I cannot consent to purchase even restoration at the price of falsehood and hypocrisy.

And yet, I presume not to say that I am entirely faultless and have deserved no censure. I am not exempt from human infirmity, and, in the calmer reflections to which the lapse of time has contributed, I acknowledge that I cannot but believe parts of my conduct to have betrayed indiscretion, and that my demeanor must, in some instances, have been calculated to produce impressions injurious alike to the Church and myself, however such effect may have been unintended and unperceived on my part. I can say that I cannot but believe this, because some of my fellow-Christians, and, among them, some of yourselves, brethren, felt bound to this extent to condemn me. I beg you, however, to believe me, when I most solemnly declare that, in this matter, I was not the slave of dellberate impurity of intention.

But by my faith, small or great, to whatever extent, brethren, I have brought reproach upon the cause of our Master, or given just offence to the cause of my fellow-Christians, even without a purposed intention of wickedness, I am—without reference to your action on this request—heartily sorry, and desire to humble myself in penitence before God and man. I can say truly, and I thank God for it, as I now do, without any reference to man or his doings, that I have long endeavored to live in a state of habitual repentance for all my sins, known and unknown, and have daily sought forgiveness for them, from the mercy of God, for the sake of His Son Jesus Christ.

I have borne the sentence imposed upon me with bitter anguish, I confess, and a painful sense of humiliation, but without murmuring or complaint, and with constant and earnest prayer for the pardon of all my sins, and grace for amendment. Of the effect of this repentance on the hidden man of the heart there is but One Judge. Of its effect on my outward life, there are those who can speak with greater propriety than myself. And herein I am told to refer not only to those who have been generally considered as my friends, but to those also of a different class. Those who have known me will, I humbly trust, bear me witness that ever since the sentence has been imposed, my life has been quiet, my do

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON IN CHINA.

Official Dispatch from Com. Tattnall at the Mouth of the Pei-ho—The Part Played by the Americans—Our Losses.

We find in the Washington *Constitution* the subjoined letter from the Commander of the American squadron in the China seas, describing the British disaster at the Pei-ho, and the participation of our vessels in the affair. The letter is of the highest interest.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE POWHATAN, Flag-ship, East India Squadron, Off Pei-ho River, July 4, 1859.

SIR: The last dispatch which I had the honor to send you reported this ship, in company with the chartered steamer *Toey-wau*, at sea, off the Yang-tse, on her way to the Pei-ho, with our minister to China, Mr. WARD, and suite on board. That gentleman has reported to the Government the result of his interviews and correspondence with the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai. I shall only refer, therefore, to that subject so far as is necessary to your understanding the circumstances which placed us in a very unexpected position on our arrival at the Pei-ho and produced as unexpected results.

The Chinese Commissioners were those with whom our late Minister, Mr. REED, concluded the treaty last year, at Tien-tsin, and with whom he subsequently arranged the tariff at Shanghai, where they have remained ever since. In the interchange of visits between these Commissioners and Mr. WARD, the latter was escorted by a number of the officers and sixty marines of our squadron—this being not only suited to the dignity of Mr. WARD, but intended as a compliment to the Chinese Commissioners, to whom Mr. WARD wished to extend the greatest consideration. Mr. WARD informed them that he was on his way to Peking to exchange the treaties, which it was obligatory on both parties to do on or before the 8th June, now near at hand. They replied that, having signed the treaties, they must themselves exchange them; that they could not reach Peking from Shanghai in less than sixty days; and that, by agreement with Lord ELGIN, the late British Ambassador, they were expected to remain at Shanghai until the arrival of the present British Minister, Mr. BRUCE. Mr. WARD then offered to exchange our treaty at Shanghai, which they evaded on the ground that the treaty was at Peking, and they proposed to Mr. WARD that he should remain at Shanghai until the arrival of the British Minister. Mr. WARD, although doubting their sincerity, in a spirit of consideration and forbearance accepted the proposition, thus waving the specified time of exchange.

The British Minister, on his arrival a day or two after, refused to hold official intercourse with the Commissioners, on the ground (as I understood it) that Peking was the place specified in the British treaty for the exchange, and that he was on his way there for that purpose. Unsuccessful in their endeavor to detain the British, and to reopen the negotiation at Shanghai, the Commissioners apparently yielded and dispatched couriers (who they asserted would arrive in a week) to Peking to prepare (as they said) the authorities for the arrival and reception of all the ministers and their conveyance to Peking, where the treaties would be exchanged by a special Commissioner on the 25th June, the day specified in the British treaty. The Commissioners notified Mr. WARD of this arrangement, and requested him to accompany the British and French to the Pei-ho. To this he consented, thereby to a certain extent assuming the same platform with the latter. I will here remark that the sincerity of the Chinese Commissioners was much doubted at the time, some of their countrymen at Shanghai declaring that delay was their object, as they were fortifying the Pei-ho very strongly, and had placed in command a Mongul Prince of high military reputation, who was known to be very hostile to the treaties."

We reached the anchorage off the Pei ho on the 21st June, where we found the British and French Ministers and their fleet. On my first interview with the British Admiral, JAMES HOPE, I learned that the Ministers (English and French) had announced to the authorities on shore the object of their visit, and that they should proceed by the river to Tien-tsin, on their way to Peking conformably with their "treaties." The Chinese had positively refused them the ascent of the river—the entrance to which they found very strongly fortified, and across which several lines of barricades had been constructed. The Chinese declared that this river, which we had all navigated as the Pei ho a year ago, was only one mouth of the Tien-tsin River, and that there was another entrance ten miles to the north, which entrance was called the Pei ho, and was the point referred to in the treaties. They insisted that the Ministers should remain off this northern entrance until the arrival of the Commissioners from Shanghai (which could not be short of two months,) when arrangements would be made to convey them to Peking by this route. The British and French Ministers, considering this an evasion with a view to gaining time to strengthen their defence, had referred the matter to their respective naval commanders, who notified the Chinese that if the obstructions in the channel of the river were not removed by the 25th June, the day for the exchange of treaties, they would themselves proceed to remove them. I will here remark, that in the Chinese charts there is a small river emptying into the sea ten miles to the north of this, and which, diverging gradually from the course of the Pei-ho as you ascend it, has its source far in the interior; some twenty miles from its mouth it is connected with the river we know as the Pei-ho by a narrow creek, said to be dry at low, and having but five feet at high water.

After due deliberation, Mr. WARD and I decided to enter the river we had known as the Pei-ho in the steamer *Toey-wau* as far as the barricades, as though ignorant of access having been refused the English and French. If the forts should fire across our bows to bring us to we would anchor and communicate; if into us, having no guns, we would retire and act accordingly. Twelve British and one French steamer, all small, had previously concentrated within the bar, at the mouth of the river, just out of gun-shot of the batteries.

We entered the river in execution of our plan at 11 A. M., on the 24th ult., and passing through the British squadron, without communicating, pushed up towards the barriers. At this moment not a man was to be seen at the forts nor a gun in an embrasure, nor, although flag-staffs were on the parapets, was a flag displayed. There was nothing to indicate that the forts were armed or manned. Subsequently events show this to have been a deception and ambuscade intended, I do not doubt, (in the confidence of their own strength and the small force of the English,) to invite a conflict in order to annul the treaties of last year. We had approached to within three hundred yards of the first barrier, at which point, should we not be fired on, I had proposed anchoring, when we grounded and failed in all our efforts to back off. The tide was falling fast, and our situation was critical not only from the facility with which the batteries might demolish us, but, as we were on the edge of a steep bank, from the probability of the steamer falling over and filling. At this moment I received from Admiral JAMES HOPE an attention and kindness which must place me under lasting obligations to him. Although he had reason to think that she would be fired upon by the forts, he sent a gun-boat to my aid, with the message that had he known of my intention to pass up he would have furnished me a pilot, and that he expected to see me fired on. The gun-boat failed in her efforts to extricate me, and there being, as I have said, a probability of the *Toey-wau's* falling over and filling, the Admiral dispatched a second gun-boat to me, placing her entirely at my disposition, with the handsome and generous offer that I should hoist on board of her the American ensign and my own personal flag. I declined the offer, with a just appreciation, however, of the personal kindness to myself and the delicate compliment to our service. The *Toey-wau* was more fortunate than I expected, and, a favorable wind having sprung up, we got her off at high water. About two hours after grounding we sent a boat to the nearest fort with my Flag Lieutenant, Mr. TRENCHARD, and the interpreters, to inform the commanding officer that the American Minister was on board the *Toey-wau*, on his way to Tien-tsin and Peking, in accordance with our treaty and an understanding with the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai. They were met at the landing by an officer professing to be of low rank, who said that his orders were not to permit the removal of the barriers, and to fire on those attempting it; that he believed that a high officer had been appointed to meet the Ministers at the North. He also asserted, most falsely as subsequently shown, that there were no troops and only a few country militia in the forts. Although the interpreters were allowed to get out of the boat for a greater facility of conversation, they were not permitted to approach the forts.

The *Toey-wau* floated late in the evening, when I observed that the British were arranging themselves, apparently, for action. I therefore dropped down to the mouth of the harbor and below them, so that my lights might not interfere with their signals, or my position with their operations. The British in the night removed with their boats a portion of the lower barrier, but the Chinese restored it in the morning. At 2:45 P. M., on the 25th, the day specified for the exchange of treaties, the British stood up the river for the barriers, Admiral HOPE leading in one of the gunboats. This whole force consisted of ten gun-boats, including one French and three larger steamers, of a class denominated dispatch vessels, carrying in all about fifty guns. They also had on board of some Chinese junks, at the mouth of the river, a reserve of boats with seamen and marines. On the Admiral's reaching the first barrier, the forts suddenly swarmed with men, and a terrible fire from very heavy guns was opened on him from all the forts on both sides of the river. Two of his vessels at this moment grounded near the spot the *Toey-wau* had grounded the day before. The British and French fought with the most determined valor, but 15 minutes sufficed to show me without a hope of success. The fire of the Chinese was directed with fatal skill, and was chiefly concentrated on the Admiral and the vessels nearest to him. His flag vessel being disabled and her crew cut up, he shifted his flag to a second, and on her meeting the fate of the first, he again shifted it to the *Cormorant* one of the larger (dispatch) steamers. Here again the fire was concentrated on the flag of the gallant Admiral. By this time, 4 P.M., several of his vessels had been sunk, and it was evident to me that nothing could enable him to extricate himself and retire from the hopeless conflict but the reserve of boats and men at the junks, but at the time the tide was running too strong for the crowded boats to stem. The officer in charge of these boats now visited me. He said nothing of ald, but his silent appeal was powerful indeed. In the few moments he was on board he would look, anxiously, alternately at his Admiral and at the boats. After he left I held a consultation with Mr. WARD, and he agreed with me perfectly that under all the circumstances of our position with the English and the aid the Admiral had tendered me the day before, I could do no less than to tow the boat to his relief. I made the offer, which was thankfully and promptly accepted. While the boats were making fast to hawsers, which I veered astern, I insisted o Mr. WARD and his suite leaving the *Toey-wau*, and going on board one of the junks, for reasons that will be obvious. He at first reluctantly yielded, and left us, but soon returned in one of the English boats, declaring that, as the *Toey-wau* was his home and was going under fire with his approbation and concurrence, he would remain in her. I reluctantly yielded to his gallant impulse. At this time a young British officer came to me from the vessels engaged, to say that the gallant Admiral was dangerously wounded, and had but six men left. Ae (the officer) had two boats sunk in reaching me. I towed the boats through the British line to within a short distance of the Admiral, whose flag was flying on the *Cormorant*, when, casting them off, I retired to the rear of the line, near the French gun-boat, and anchored for the night. I took up this position, as it might enable me to aid the wounded, and should boats be sunk to rescue their crews. After anchoring I thought of the admiral and of his chivalrous kindness to me the day before, which, from an unwillingness to intrude on him when he was preparing for action, I had in no way yet acknowledged. I, therefore, with my flag-lieutenant, Mr. TRENCHARD, went in my barge to visit him. When within a few feet of the *Cormorant* a round shot struck the boat, killed my coxswain, and slightly bruised my flag-lieutenant. We fortunately reached the *Cormorant* before the boat entirely filled. I found the admiral lying on his quarter-deck badly wounded. I informed him that I had called to pay him my respects, and to express my regret at his condition. After remaining on board the *Cormorant* about ten minutes, I took advantage of an English boat that was passing to return to the *Toey-wau*. The *Cormorant* after this was sunk, and the admiral shifted his flag to a fourth vessel, the *Coromandel*, (a thing, I believe unprecedented,) thus evincing an indomitable valor under very disheartening and almost hopeless circumstances. At dusk, about 8 P. M., a desperate attempt was made, by landing from boats, to storm the forts, but they stood in an impassable morass, and the assailants were repelled with heavy loss.

On the morning following this day and night of slaughter—the action still continuing, but the fire more feeble and distant—I found that six of the English vessels were sunk, and that the remainder had withdrawn to a more distant and safer position, from which they could easily retire out of gun-shot. I now prepared to return to the *Powhatan* with Mr. WARD, but first called on board the *Coromandel* to take leave of the Admiral, and also on board the French gunboat, to inquire after the French Commodore, (TRICAULT,) whom I had met on board the *Cormorant* when I called on the Admiral, and who had subsequently been wounded. I deferred my departure, by request, that I might tow to their ships, at sea, two launch-loads of the wounded English. On reaching the *Powhatan*, I again dispatched the *Toey-wau* into the harbor, in charge of Lieut. JOHNSTON, (first of the *Powhatan*,) with orders to remain at the mouth of the harbor, out of fire, and to afford all aid consistent with our neutrality. After an efficient performance of this duty for twenty-four hours he rejoined me.

The sea officers with me in the *Toey-wau* on this service were Capt. PEARSON, Lieuts. TRENCHARD and SEMMES, all of the *Powhatan*; and Midshipman MERCHAN, all of the *Germantown*. The engineer officers were Messrs. CITY and ARCHER. Capt. A. S. TAYLOR, of the marine corps, was also with me. I have to thank them for their zealous services. My coxswain, JOHN HART, whose death I have to lament, was the son of JOHN and MARY HART, now living at Jamaica, Long Island. He was a widower, but has left a young daughter eight years old. I shall communicate the sad event to his parents, and as his child whom he supported will be entitled to a pension, may I beg the favor of you, sir, as soon as the proper papers shall be filed at the department, to direct that the pension be issued without unnecessary delay? HART had been a long time in the navy, having served under me fifteen years ago.

The English retired this morning from the river, having recovered and brought out three of their sunken vessels and destroyed the others. Their loss is about four hundred and fifty killed and wounded, including twelve French. Eight officers are killed and twenty-three wounded; among the wounded are the four senior officers, including the Admiral and the French Commodore TRICAULT. They attacked with about twelve hundred men.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your ob't servant,

JOSIAH TATTNALL,
Flag-officer Commanding East India Squadron.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

The New China War Not Unexpected.

The Washington correspondent of the Balt. *Sun*, "YAN," writes as follows in reference to the trouble in China:

The renewal of the war with China by Great Britain, at least, was not unexpected here. It might have been forseen, from the intimations thrown out by Lord ELGIN, as to the determination of the English and French to establish, permanently, resident missions at Peking, and the evident reluctance of the Chinese authorities to carry this stipulation of the treaty of Tien-tsin into effect. Still, the English and French Envoys would have been permitted to visit Peking in a peaceable way, and by such route as the Chinese Government would indicate, and for the purpose of exchanging ratifications of the treaties. But even this was not all that Mr. BRUCE, (the successor of Lord ELGIN, and formerly his Secretary) desired. It was his object to ascend the river Pei-ho with a navy and an army, and, no doubt, to take soundings of the river, and ultimately to seize upon its stronger points, and thus command, in future, a free access to Peking. Citations might be made from the Blue-Book, in addition to those which have appeared in the *Constitution*, that confirm the opinion that Lord ELGIN did not expect that the Envoys would reach Peking, after their own manner, without the employment of force—that is, without a renewal of the war. It is doubtful whether the Chinese Commissioners really intended to concede to England the privilege of a resident mission at Peking; and, as that was the leading object of the war on the part of Great Britain, it became necessary to attain it by force, and, at the same time, to show the Chinese that they could, by commanding the river Pieho, obtain access to Pekin hereafter. The Chinese had foreseen this, and to the surprise of the British, had placed barriers across the river, and fortified its banks.

It cannot be supposed that the attack, which resulted so unfortunately to the Allies, was merely an act of rashness on the part of Mr. BRUCE, under whose orders the fleet and the Admiral were placed, though in common with others he had evidently assumed that the Chinese "yield nothing to reason, but everything to fear." The British Admiral is censured for an unmilitary want of caution. The truth is, he despised his foe, and realized the truth of the adage. His experience of Chinese valor and skill had probably been obtained in the opium war, when the Celestials depended upon terrifying noises and grotesque figures for their defence. They are apt imitators, and have probably made progress in gunnery and fortificaiions, even without imputed Russian aid.

A year will no doubt be consumed by France and England in preparing for the war now provoked. Meanwhile, the American Envoy will visit Pekin and exchange ratifications of our treaty, and American commerce with Chinese ports will be uninterrupted.

PERSONAL.

Carl Schurz has consented to spend a few weeks at the East, during this Fall, for the purpose of addressing Lyceums and lecture bodies upon general popular themes. He has two or three lectures prepared for this visit. In Wisconsin he is regarded as one of the most eloquent and influential speakers in the country.

Mrs. Sally Curtis, of Randolph, Mass., has just succeeded in procuring a pension under the act granting pay for services in the war of 1812. She has received from Washington a check for $600, back dues, and hereafter will draw while she lives about $41 a year. She is eighty-six years old, but well and active.

Mr. Fay, recently stabbed by Dr. Ayer, in Boston, is out of danger, but from prudential motives is still confined to his bed. It is understood that he is not anxious to prosecute the case against Dr. Ayer, excepting to show that he himself was justified in his treatment of the Doctor.

Col. George W. Barney, who lately died in Alabama, left an estate in lands and slaves worth $300,000. Col. Barney left a wife, but no children, and it appears that George Northey, who is supposed to reside in Rhode Island or Connecticut, is the only known next of kin of the deceased.

The *Freeman's Journal* learns, on undoubted authority, that the Rev. John Quinlan, of Cincinnati, President of Mt. St. Mary's of the West, has been preconized at Rome as Bishop of the Diocese of Mobile, vacant by the death of the former incumbent.

The Hon. Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, is now considered by his physician in a very critical situation, owing to the unfavorable condition of his wounded limb. He is at his home in Wheeling.

The Right. Rev. Bishop Spalding, of Louisville, Ky., has nearly ready for publication a revised edition of his *Review of D'Aubigné, and other Protestant Apologists*. This volume has long been out of print.

The Very Rev. James McGarahan, Vicar-General and Administrator of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Mobile, is on a short visit to New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An engraver named Peter Gorman got on a spree recently in New-Orleans, and feeling the want of money he stopped Joseph Sass on Poydras-street, and, remarking to him that he looked like a man that had money, and had no business running around with money in his pocket, deliberately proceeded to search him. Mr. Sass, having taken his pocket-book out, held it in his hand behind his back, and quietly submitted to the search. He followed Gorman, and saw him put a negro through a similar investigation. Mr. Sass then had Gorman arrested on a charge of highway robbery.

Joseph Hand, captain of the American bark *Isaac R. Davis*, has been examined before the U. S Commissioner at New-Orleans, on a charge of punishing his second mate, Felix O'Neill, in a cruel and unusual manner, during the passage of the bark from Philadelphia to that port. It was shown that he beat the man violently for grumbling a little, and afterwards beat him still worse; and he was committed for trial.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the erection of a Crystal Palace for exhibition purposes in Hamilton, C. W., took place in that city a few days ago. Sir ALLAN MCNAB, ISAAC BUCHANAN, Esq., M. P. P., and other influential citizens, were present. A subscription was opened, and about £2,000 was subscribed on the spot.

It is stated that the Marblehead vessels on the Banks have most of them been heard from, and they are doing very poorly, getting, on the average, about half the quantity of fish that they usually have at this season of the year—the average of those heard from being about 6,000.

About fifty "night-walkers" were arrested in Boston on Wednesday evening, in North and the adjacent streets. They were all committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

Conclusion of the Evidence—Mr. Busteed's Argument—Law and Poetry.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c., and 184 others.*—At the opening of the Court, yesterday, Mr. Busteed made the motion which he had announced the evening previous, that the complaint be dismissed. His motion was based upon the following points: 1. As against the people, that the title of a State (even if proved) is of such a character that it cannot maintain an action either for possession or for profits. 2. As against the individual plaintiffs, that they had failed to prove a lease from the State; that their pretended lease is void, at any rate, for want of authority in the lessors to make it,—that the Commissioners of the Land Office had to authority to make such a lease. (1 R. S., 5th E., p. 541, § 7; p. 552, § 83.

Counsel then contended, that in the contemplation of the law, the tide still ebbed and flowed over all the land in controversy, and the waves still dashed against the bulkheads on West-street. The only action the State could maintain against the City, if any, was a proceeding to abate the nuisance which the buildings erected on this property would be held to be. The State could not bring an action of ejectment for premises it had never been seized of; nor could it receive profits for the use of its navigable waters. (Con. of the U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 10, 2.) The State cannot, therefore, bring an action for the rents of the market.

In conclusion counsel deprecated the position of the State in this contest. Her position was an undignified and melancholy one. She had condescended to come into Court and contend for the profits of a nuisance it had permitted to be set up and continued for a long number of years. It now asked not only for the profits of such a nuisance for the past, but demanded to be put in possession of the nuisance, so as to continue it for the future and longer have the proceeds.

Mr. Stoughton, for the defendants, replied to the argument, contending that the State could recover the profits of a nuisance set up on her own territory by a stranger, from the party so acting in violation of her right.

Judge Dean, alse for the defendants, then moved that the plaintiffs be required to put in separate complaints, as, if the jury found for the plaintiffs, they could not find a common verdict; the plaintiffs, Taylor & Brennan, were no longer lessees of the State, and were therefore only joined for purposes of recovering the rents and profits. As the judgment for each must be separate and distinct, the parties should be disjoined. The Court overruled the motion and directed the case to proceed, holding that Taylor & Brennan were properly joined for the purposes of their action.

Mr. Busteed then opened the case to the Jury on the part of the defendants. He was not of the opinion, that counsel had expressed, that the case did not afford sufficient ground for public excitement. The case was one of the greatest importance, and for that reason must excite a deep interest in the public mind. The title to the premises, he said, was vested in the City of New-York, first by prescription, and secondly, by solemn grant. Beyond time to which the memory of man runneth to the contrary, the property in question belonged to the City of New-York. It was also granted to the City of New-York by the Dongan Charter of 1686, and by the Montgomerie Charter of 1730. Mr. Busteed then read from the Dongan Charter, which ceded to the Corporation all the land unappropriated and not patented on Manhattan Island, to *the* low water mark—meaning, as counsel argued, low water mark in all future time. The Montgomerie Charter had granted to the City all land four hundred feet beyond low water mark. Mr. Busteed contended that these charters granted the fee of this property to the Corporation of New-York, and that it was as fixed as grant could make it, to any point, *four hundred feet below low water mark*, which might, by any means, at any time in the future be established. Mr. Evarts suggested that that doctrine would make the City owner, at any time, four hundred feet beyond the point it builded out. Mr. Busteed responded, "Yes, if it took them into Jersey City, and annexed that place to the United States of America." The Court said that the doctrine would enable the City of New-York to so fill in the river annually, until the people of Jersey City would be overflowed by the Hudson. Mr. Busteed said when that time came the question would be between the people of Jersey City and the State of New-York—it was now between New-York State and New-York City. Judge POTTER then said that all propositions must be so far reasonable as not to be *absurd*, and that he was of the opinion that such a doctrine would soon appear ridiculous, when followed to its legitimate results,—he would take the responsibility to overrule that point at once. The question having been thus summarily disposed of, Mr. Busteed then passed to the point that the owner in fee of any property was entitled to all alluvial formations or accretions, which also gave the City the right to made land, on this or any other border of the City. They should prove, said counsel, in closing, that they had only used the land in question when it had ceased to be land under water, but had become land high and dry, adjacent to the City: and on the principle just quoted they had a right to it.

Mr. Busteed then sat down, saying, that no matter what was done by the City, some party was after her, on the principle:

"You shall, or you shan't,
You will, or you won't;
You'll be damned if you do,
You'll be damned if you dont."

After a recess of three minutes, Mr. Sewell, one of the City Surveyors, was called, and stated, first, that he fully agreed with the witnesses for the plaintiff, Mr. Smith, in regard to the survey of the grant to Trinity Church. Witness had, in the years 1847 and 1849, seen the land bare between the bulkhead and where the vessels lay; this was between Fulton and Vesey streets; the formation I refer to as land, was alluvium; about this market it was usually very filthy, and created a stench; the boats that came up here were only oyster and market boats.

The witness was then cross-examined as to survey made by him at the instance of Comptroller Flagg in 1853; that survey he desired should be made, that he might know whether Washington Market was inside or outside the City limits; witness said he made such a survey, and a map of it, which he had recently looked for in the Comptroller's office, but could not find, but which he believed to be the same alluded to in the communication of Comptroller Flagg to the Common Council, in relation to that market, in which he said it did not belong to the City, but to the State, of which he was satisfied from a survey he had had made. Mr. Flagg recommended that the City make no more improvements on that property for that reason. Witness testified that high and low watermarks were at present only indicated by the appearance of the perpendicular sides of the buildings erected on the property; that these buildings *were made by carpenters*. This question was to show that they *were not the natural formations of the ebbing and flowing of the tides*—as it had been contended for the defendants that there was nothing done on the territory in question, except what nature brought about.

John Brewer sworn—I am a butcher doing business in Thirty-sixth-street; I was clerk of Washington Market under Mayor Harper; I have been acquainted with those premises for fifty years; I recollect the circumstance of the building of the first bulkhead west of West-street; in 1844 the tide was so low that the soil was bare, and we could not get up to the bulkheads by the length of a plank, a space of 12 feet; this soil was alluvium from the river.

This witness agreed with Mr. Sewell, last before him on the stand, in the material matters stated.

Wilson J. Hunt, a grocer, corner West and Fourteenth streets, called: I am familiar with the market in question; I have been in business in the neighborhood since 1815 or '16; I was there before the market was built; I recollect the first bulkhead west of West-street being built; the class of boats that came up to West-street at the time the first bulkhead was built were small fish, oyster and market boats; previous to 1822 or '23 all classes of vessels came up to West-street. The witness then described the crafts that came up about 1840 and since that time, and stated substantially what has often been reported in previous testimony.

Justus B. Earle testified as to the time of the building of the bulkheads, &c. He thought that subsequent to 1827 large boats did not come up to the bulkheads on West-street.

Israel Randolph sworn—I have lived in Liberty and Chambers streets since 1829; I am a physician; I know the premises called West Washington Market, and was very familiar with them up to 1850; it was thought necessary at this time the filling in of these slips should be done, to preserve the health of the City and to prevent epidemics.

With this the testimony on part of the defendants was closed and the jurors discharged until this morning. The questions of fact which are to determine the case were then settled upon and submitted by counsel to the Court, and the Court adjourned.

The following epigram was embodied in Mr. Busteed's points:

"And now the wonder is boundless,
Overwhelming as none will deny,
That *land* suits so often are *groundless*,
And *water* suits always are *dry*."

Ella Burns Case.

CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY—ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL.

In the Application of Francis Whitten—Mr. Cook, of counsel for the relator, was put upon the stand, and testified that he had never advised the seizing of the child, nor declared his intention to do so himself without process. Dr. Whiting was also examined, and testified that the child was a healthy one, and had been sick but little. He had been called to attend it on one or two occasions, and he also knew as to the course of study and treatment it was subjected to. He did not think the child would be injured by its readings. He had heard it recite, and never observed that it was exhausted after such recitations. This last witness was allowed to be heard for the respondent, as an offset against the case being opened up to swear Mr. Cook for the relator.

Mr. Ashmead then summed up the case for the relator. He claimed that the father was the natural guardian of the child, and its guardian for the purposes of nurture; and that the apprenticeship had been rendered void by removing from the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Laroque argued in support of the validity of the indenture, contending that it was properly filed, and that the provisions of the Ohio Statute were very similar to the rule of the common law and the Statute of this State.

The case was adjourned on the close of the argument, till this morning.

McSpeden & Baker's Claim—Postponement.

The People ex rel. McSpedon & Baker vs. *The Supervisors.*—This cause came up before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on return of an order requiring defendants to audit and pay the sum claimed by the relators for work done for the Commissioners of Records, amounting to nearly $200,000, or to show cause why they should not do so. The cause was postponed to give defendants time to prepare their return.

Ex-Judge Edmonds for the relator; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for the defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 30—BEFORE JUSTICE INGRAHAM—PARTNERSHIP—QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

McCarthy vs. *Peake.*—INGRAHAM, J.—The parties to this action were partners. In consequence of differences between them, each party commenced proceedings to close up the partnership and to enjoin his partner from interfering with the partnership effects. Peake commenced proceedings in the Superior Court, and McCarthy in this Court. In the Superior Court a temporary injunction was granted on the 14th of September, which, with the summons, was served on McCarthy on the 15th instant, about 3 P. M. In this Court, McCarthy commenced his action, and obtained, on an *ex parte* application, an injunction and an order for a Receiver, and the Receiver took possession of the property on the 15th of September, and afterward, about 8 o'clock the same day, the process in the action and the injunction were served on the defendant.

A motion is now made to set aside the injunction in this case, and to restrain further proceedings therein, mainly upon the grounds that the Supreme Court had obtained jurisdiction of the parties and subject matter before the application to this Court, and that the appointment of a Receiver on an *ex parte* application before service of the summons was irregular.

The subject of the action, viz.: The partnership effects, and the parties, viz.: The two partners are the same in both actions, and under the decisions which have repeatedly been made in this Court and the Superior Court, the Court which first acquired jurisdiction of the case should dispose of the whole matter, and after such jurisdiction is obtained, any other Court in which subsequent proceedings are taken for the same purpose should, as well from feelings of amity as from a desire to avoid a conflict of jurisdiction, restrain the further prosecution of the second action. This rule, however, is not to be extended beyond the subject matter of both actions, and would not apply when other parties are made litigants.

The question, then, in this case is, which Court first obtained jurisdiction of the case.

By section 139 of the Code, it is provided that the Court is deemed to have acquired jurisdiction, and to have control of all the subsequent proceedings, from the time of the service of the summons, or the allowance of a provisional remedy. In the case of issuing an attachment against a non-resident debtor, it has been held that such jurisdiction was obtained at the time the attachment was issued. In either case, whether the allowance of the injunction, or the service of the summons is to be considered as conferring jurisdiction, it is clear that the action of the Superior Court has the priority. The injunction there was granted on the 14th, and in this Court on the 15th September. The summons in the action in that Court was served about 3 o'clock on the 15th, while the summons in the action in this Court was served about 3 o'clock of the same day. The appointment of a Receiver was of no more weight than the allowance of the injunction. Both were provisional remedies, and either would give jurisdiction of the case to the Court in which the action was brought. In the present case it may well be doubted whether the appointment of a Receiver before service of the summons, and without notice to the defendant, could be sustained. There are cases of a peculiar character where such an order may be made, but the cases are of such a nature as to require immediate action, such as those in which the party to be restrained is an idiot or lunatic, or where for any cause the immediate action of the Court is required to save the property from destruction; but where an injunction is ample to protect the property from loss until a motion can be made for a Receiver, it is manifestly improper to deprive a partner of the possession of partnership property without notice, and even without being served with a summons.

As I am of the opinion that the Superior Court had jurisdiction of this matter before any proceedings were taken in this Court, this motion must be granted. The motion for a Receiver and for an injunction by the Court can be obtained by the defendant from that Court, on putting in his answer, as well as in this Court, and the interests of both parties can be much better protected by either Court in one action, than by cross suits between the same parties, necessarily tending to produce a conflict of jurisdiction between the Courts.

As the Receiver has expended money in protecting this property, and for other purposes connected with it, by order of the Court, it is proper that he should be paid, and the motion is granted, on condition that the defendant pay his expenses, and compensation for the services rendered. The costs of this motion to abide event.

DEMURRER—AVERMENT OF ACT OF INCORPORATION—WHEN NECESSARY.

The Shoe and Leather Bank vs. *Augustus J. Brown et al.*—INGRAHAM, J.—The plaintiffs, a Corporation under the Banking law, sue upon a note held by them, without setting out the title and date of the act under which it was created. The defendant demurs, upon the ground that the complaint does not show facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action—alleging that it appears on the complaint that the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue.

In The Bank of Waterville *vs.* Beltzer, (Howard, Pr. Rep. 270,) Judge Emott held that no such averment was necessary in the complaint, and refers to various cases under the former system of practice, as well as under our present Code, sustaining his views of this question.

In the Bank of Lowville *vs.* Edwards, (11 Howard Pr. R., p. 216,) it was held by Mr. Justice Hubbard that a general demurrer that the complaint did not contain facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, did not reach the objection that the corporation did not aver the act of incorporation. In both cases it was held that the objection must be specially taken to the existence of the corporation, as required by statute.

The only case conflicting with these decisions is that of Johnson, President *vs.* Kemp, (1 Howard Pr. Rep., 186,) in which Mr. Justice Mitchell held that a Bank suing under the Banking Law must aver in the complaint the act and date of its passage under which it was incorporated.

In the Bank of Havana *vs.* Wickam (16 Howard, 79), Mr. Justice Balcom approves of this decision as stating the correct rule, but at the same time admits that if the case of the Bank of Lowville *vs.* Edwards is to be applied, the complaint would be sufficient, and holds in that case that a special denial is necessary in the answer. I think, however, the Court of Appeals in the Bank of Genesee *vs.* the Palatine Bank, (3 Kerwan, 309,) have settled between these conflicting cases, by holding that a corporation need not prove its corporate existence, unless the defendant plead expressly that the plaintiffs were not a corporation. If so, it need not be stated in the complaint, because it is well settled that under the Code the plaintiff need not aver in his complaint any fact not necessary to be proven on the trial. The same point was expressly decided in Kennedy *vs.* Colton, 28 Barb., S. C. R., p. 60. I understand the General Term in this District have also so held.

I think, therefore, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment. Motion granted.

Thomas Morrison vs. *Isaac Jacobs.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs and disbursements since default.

BEFORE DAVIES, J.

Albert C. True vs. *The New-York Central Railroad Company.*—Settled.

John Fitch vs. *George N. Hall.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

BEFORE SUTHERLAND, J.

The Beekman Fire Insurance Company vs. *The First Methodist Episcopal Church.*—Report of Referee confirmed. Question of costs reserved until the entry of the order.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 30, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been somewhat brisker during the week. Prices, however, have not varied remarkably.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	—	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12½
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	—
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Supplies are increasing, yet prices are generally sustained, with a fair inquiry for the principal kinds.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	18	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ₱ lb	15	@	18
Fowls, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Turkeys, ₱ lb	17	@	20
Geese, Spring, each	1 25	@	2 00
Ducks, ₱ pair	87	@	1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Woodcock, ₱ dozen	4 25	@	5 00
Woodcock, ₱ pair	87	@	1 00
Plover, ₱ dozen	2 75	@	3 50
Black Ducks, ₱ pair	87	@	1 12
Teal, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Snipe, black breast, ₱ dozen	87	@	1 25
Snipe, Dowicher, ₱ dozen	1 12½	@	1 50
Snipe, Merlin, ₱ dozen	1 75	@	2 25
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₱ dozen	25	@	02
Snipe, Ring-neck, ₱ dozen	62	@	87
Snipe, Robin, ₱ dozen	1 12	@	1 50
Snipe, Yellow leg, small & large, ₱ doz.	1 12	@	2 00
Partridge, ₱ pair	87	@	1 12
Quails, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Reed Birds, ₱ dozen	65	@	87

FISH.

The demand has been fair at our revised quotations, which indicate some changes.

Salmon, ₱ lb	—	@	50
Salmon Trout, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Mack

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—THE ANNIversary of the Bible Union commences on WEDNESDAY next, Oct. 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. The meeting will continue this morning, afternoon and evening, through two days. Interesting reports on the progress of the revision of the English Bible will be presented. The following, among other speakers, are expected to address the Union: Dr. Hackett, of Massachusetts; The Rev. Mr. Evans, of Connecticut; Drs. Eaton, Conant, Armitage, Wyckoff, and Cleghorn, of New-York; The Rev. (J. Challen, of Pennsylvania; Breckenridge, of Indiana; Thomas, of Ohio; Henderson, of Kentucky; Prof. Loos, of Virginia.

THE DEPUTATION FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Ireland will preach on SABBATH, Oct. 2, as follows: Dr. EDGAR, at 10½ A. M., in Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th-av., corner 11th-st.; at 3½ P. M., in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts.; and at 7½ P. M., in the South Dutch Church, corner 8th-av. and 21st-st., (Dr. McAuley's.) Rev. Mr. DILL, at 10½ A. M., in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; at 3½ P. M., in the Brick Church, 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.; and at 7½ P. M., in Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st. Rev. Mr. WILSON, in the Rev. Mr. Vandyke's Church in Brooklyn, at 10½; in the afternoon as advertised elsewhere; and at 7½ P. M., in Rev. Mr. Rockwell's Church, Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S MISSION CHAPEL—CORNER of 44th-st. and 8th-av. A Committee on Church Extension, of the Vestry of St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, have leased, as a Free Chapel, the room over the Railroad Dépôt, at the corner of 44th-st. and 6th-av. Divine service will be held, by the Rector and the Assistant Minister, on SUNDAYS, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The Chapel will be opened for the first service on SUNDAY next.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A BAPTIST SUNDAY School Union will be organized on TUESDAY next, Oct. 4, in the First Baptist Church, Broome-st., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. A Constitution will be presented. Every person who desires to unite in forming a Baptist Sunday School organization, which will secure to Sunday Schools thorough instruction in the doctrines of the Bible, without restriction or compromise, is invited to attend and take part in the business.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—WILL meet at the corner of East Broadway and Oliver-st. on SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., to attend divine service in a body at the Baptist Church in Oliver-st., by invitation. Discourse by the Rev. H. G. WESTON, Pastor. Let every veteran attend, if the weather permits. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFFE, Adjutant.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath-School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE REV. PETER STRYKER WILL deliver a discourse before the Sabbath School Teachers' Association of the R. D. Church, in the church, corner of Broome and Greene sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Teacher's duties and reward.* Sabbath-school teachers and the public generally are invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF 54th-av. and 22d-st.—The Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. MCLINTOCK will preach TO-MORROW EVENING a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul's Church. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY YOUNG PEOPLE'S BAPTIST UNION PRAYER-MEETING will be held in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, (corner of Laight and Varick sts.,) on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock. The friends will please observe that the meeting has been thrown open to young people generally.

THE ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, WHICH has been undergoing extensive repairs, for the last three months, will be reopened for divine worship on SUNDAY, Oct. 2. Preaching in the morning by Rev. I. L. G. MCKOWN; Afternoon by Rev. JOHN A. ROCHE; Evening by Rev. W. F. WATKINS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE—FIRST REFORMED Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d-avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, 2d instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7 o'clock, P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D. Subject at 10½ A. M.: *Redemption of the Body.* Text, Rom. 8: 29, 30. Sacrament at 3 o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st. between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. B. F. BARRETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and in the EVEMING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. SOLYMAN BROWN will deliver a discourse on the death of Prof. GEORGE BUSH.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st. The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, MORNING, 10½ A. M., subject: *The Sin against the Holy Ghost.* EVENING, 7½ P. M., subject: *The Heart of Christianity.*

PROFESSOR MATTISON PREACHES regularly every SABBATH at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject TO-MORROW: *The Intermediate abode of Souls between Death and the Resurrection.* Seats free and strangers made welcome.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. ADAM MCCLELLAND, Pastor and Blind Preacher, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A NEW CHURCH ON AN OLD BASIS.—The Church of the Restitution, founded on Christ and his Apostles, and waiting for "the Lord from heaven," will worship TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching by S. S. S. Seats free.

DR. EDGAR, OF THE IRISH DELEGATION, will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts. A collection will be taken in aid of the mission which has for its object the evangelization of the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. W. R. Nicholson, Rector of St. Paul's, Boston, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A.M., 3½ and 7½ P.M. Seats free.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st. Subject—"*The Fulfillment of the Prophecies, the Second Coming of Christ, the Millennium,*" &c., &c. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER of Broome and Greene sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the EVENING discourse—*The Sabbath School Teacher's Aim and Reward.*

PARK TABERNACLE—ERECTED BY THE Park Congregational Church, is open every Sabbath. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. by a student of one of the Theological Seminaries. All are invited to attend.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER will deliver the third of his series of Practical Discourses to young men, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

COOPER INSTITUTE UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Twentieth SUNDAY, Oct. 2; the Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE will preach in the large hall at 8 P. M.; Union Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M. Morning Prayer Meeting at 8 A. M., and also during the week.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts. Preaching on SABBATH, Oct. 2, by the Pastor, the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are invited.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY, HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.—The Rev. GEO. F. NOYES will discourse at 10½ A. M., on *The Modern Doubter*; and at 7½ P. M., on *The New Catholic Church.* Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st.—Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Conference meeting at 3 P. M. Morning subject: *The Name and Character of the Antioch Church Members.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE preaching at No. 68 Warren-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. J. LAW, and at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THIRD-AV. RAILROAD DEPOT, BETWEEN 65th and 66th sts,. Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church. Preaching by Rev. ALBERT B. KING, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—The Rev. SAMUEL J. STICKNEY, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Darien, Ga., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—THE Rev. Mr. DILL, of the Irish delegation, will preach in the MORNING, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, the Rev. J. L. G. M'KOWAN, in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn. Preaching by the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, in the Tabernacle, Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st., on SUNDAY, 2d instant, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEE AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. R. B. THURSTON will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and address the children's meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A. B. C. F. M.—THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERican Board can procure tickets at $4 to go from New-York to Philadelphia and return, at the Missionary Rooms, Bible House, Astor-place. A. MERWIN.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Oct. 2. Morning, 10½; Evening, 7½.

THE REV. DR. N. J. MARSELUS WILL preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st.

CITY PARK MISSION CHURCH—CONcord-st., near Gold, Brooklyn. The Rev. LYMAN WHITING will conduct the services at 10½ and 3½.

A SOPRANO AND CONTRALTO, HAVING sung for years in the choir of Trinity Church, New-York, would like an engagement in an Evangelical church in this City or Brooklyn. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, OF Manhattan, corner of avenue B and 5th-st., having been closed for some time for the purpose of repairing and remodeling the interior, will (D. V.) be reopened for public worship next LORD'S DAY, Oct. 2. The Rev. F. F. CORNELL will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, the Pastor, at 3 o'clock; and the Rev. Dr. HUTTON in the EVENING, at 7½. The friends of the Church, and the public generally, are cordially invited to be present.

REMOVAL.—THE REV. DR. MCMENAMY AND Missionaries of the various Christian churches, owing to the overcrowded state of Spring-st. Hall, will hold their next public conference with Romanists, on the subject of *Purgatorial Fires, Purgatorial Societies,* &c., in the large hall of the Metropolitan Assembly rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., (near Thompson,) TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION will meet as usual, TO-MORROW, at 2½ o'clock, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, near Market-st., fourth floor. Jews, Christians, Spiritualists and the public generally are invited to attend. N. B.—Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expense of hall, advertising, &c.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES AND THEIR FRIENDS.—18th-st., near 5th-av. Oral services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sign services at 3 P. M. The Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, the Rector, will preach the Seventh Anniversary Sermon TO-MORROW EVENING. The collection will be for the Building Fund.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.—THE REV. DR. THOMPSON'S lecture on this subject will be revived by the Rev. MOSES BALLOU, in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church (corner of Downing), TO-MORROW EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. DR. JOHN THOMSON, OF the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, New-York, will preach at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks streets, South Brooklyn, NEXT SABBATH EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the EVENING: *Christ the Model Preacher.* Children's meeting at 3½ o'clock, to be addressed by Mr. LUCIUS HART and others. All are invited.

THE REV. J. SERVICE WILL PREACH (D. V.) at Lamartine Hall, 29th-st., near 8th-av., on SABBATH, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject in the evening—*Ezekiel's Vision of Dry Bones.* After which, a special collection will be taken up.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. M. F. STRICKLAND. Sacrament and baptism in connection with the morning service.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (nearly opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel.) The Rev. CHAS. J. SOMERS will preach as above, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and citizens generally, are cordially invited to attend.

THE REV. DR. CUMMINGS, OF IRVINGTON, N. J., Editor of the *Christian Messenger,* will preach on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING next at Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th-av., at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

THE REV. CHAS. R. HARRIS, PASTOR of the Carlton-av. Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach NEXT SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. The subject for the evening will be—*The recognition of friends in Heaven.*

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject—*Angels; their Work, Names, Titles,* &c. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge-sts. The pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE, commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion service at 3 P. M.

THE REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL PREACH in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, (the Rev. Mr. Todd's,) on SABBATH MORNING, Oct. 2. Services commencing 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. ABEL STEVENS, D. D. WILL preach in the 17th-st. M. E. Church, near 2d-av., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, A. M., and the Pastor, the Rev. J. A. ROCHE, at 7 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman wishes a situation to do housework; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is tidy and neat in her habits and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room. City calls preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children or the entire charge of a baby, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCed woman, as cook in a private family; understands soup, meats, pastry and baking; has best of City references; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68½ 3d-av., in the bakery, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended, smart and tidy young woman, as downstairs servant; will be found fully competent to fill a place as good cook and excellent laundress. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; or as waitress; is very competent for either situation; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 83 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls; the one as first-class cook or laundress; the other as waitress: both understand their business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 125 West 12th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid or nurse. She can produce City reference from her last situation, where she lived for the term of five years. Apply at No. 150 21st-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, and good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 140 29th-st

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Three-faced Frenchman—Terpsichore—Three Gladiators—Jocko.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rivals—Ticklish Times.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Garibaldi—Captain Kyd.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Mulleteer of Toledo—Nervous Man. Evening—Mysterious Stranger—Ballet.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The information which the Department of State has received from Costa Rica, completes the unfinished story of revolution heretofore received. The momentary government which assumed the seat of the ejected Mora, has given away to a more settled organization, of which Senor Montragela remains the chief, with Vicente de Aguilar, Julian Volio, and Jesus Jimenez, as his cabinet officers. This administration is represented to be strong not only in the wealth, talent, and personal popularity of the gentlemen comprising it, but in the esteem of the larger number of the people. The latter circumstance is evinced by addresses forwarded to the President from nearly every quarter of the State felicitating him and the public upon the fortunate change, and hailing the new order of things with enthusiasm. President Montragela had issued an inaugural proclamation upon assuming office. In this paper, the brevity of which is its conspicuous merit, he responds to the popular voice of congratulation, pointing the general gratitude to Senor Salazar and Blanco, whose patriotic energy had saved the Republic. Several decrees had been issued as the basis of political reconstruction. Costa Ricans exiled by Mora are recalled; an election of deputies to a National Assembly is ordered. This action and the general temper and drift of the new Government is represented as meeting the approval of the Washington Cabinet.

A dispatch from New-Orleans gives us later Mexican advices. Gen. Juarez, with six thousand men, was making preparations to march on the Capital. The report of Degollado's defeat at Leon by Gen. Woll is confirmed, though the victory of the latter seems to have been very disastrous to himself. In view of the proposed employment of American volunteers by the Liberals, Miramon had reëstablished Santa Anna's old decree, issued in 1843, forbidding foreigners entering the country with arms and designs of invasion, under pain of death.

Dates from Havana to the 27th ult., are received by the *Philadelphia* at New-Orleans. The news is of minor importance. A rumor was prevalent that Gen. Concha would be relieved very shortly of his post as Captain-General; but as we receive no announcement directly from Madrid, we may accept the report with distrust.

On the 10th ult. the presentation to the Pimos and Maricopa Indians, authorized by the last Congress, was made by Lieut. Mowry. The presentation consisted of about two thousand farming implements, several thousand pounds of barley and other grain for seed, and several thousand yards of cloth, calico shirts, tobacco and beads. Between four and five thousand Indians were present, who expressed great satisfaction at the reception of the presents.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New-York met again yesterday morning, and decided, after an elaborate and to some extent a noisy debate, to ask of the House of Bishops, at the next General Convention, the remission of the sentence of suspension which, fifteen years ago, condemned Bishop Onderdonk to retirement. This remission, if granted, will restore the Bishop to his Episcopal functions, but, if the wishes of this Convention be complied with, the whole administrative jurisdiction of the diocese will remain in the hands of the present Provisional Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Potter. The measure met with ardent opposition, and was passed in the face of a remonstrance from Dr. Potter himself. The Convention adjourned finally at the close of its evening session.

The boiler in the cellar of the Girard House, at the corner of West Broadway and Chambers-street, exploded early yesterday morning, killing one man instantly and severely scalding another, besides doing considerable injury to the building. The name of the victim is John O'Conner, a plumber, who had been engaged all night in repairing the water pipes connected with the boiler. It is supposed that he turned the faucet of the feed-pipe, thus cutting off the water, and that he omitted to turn it on again, so causing the explosion. The injured man was John Collins, who was employed as fireman. He lies in the City Hospital in a critical condition. An investigation will be held to-day, when the remains of the boiler will be examined by engineers and machinists, and the cause of the explosion will probably be discovered.

The argument of counsel in the case of Ella Burns was brought to a close, and a decision is expected to-day. The evidence on behalf of the defendants in the West Washington Market case was taken. It consisted mainly of an attempt to show that the extension of the land in that part of the river bank was caused more or less by alluvium from the stream.

The Police Commissioners met at 2 P. M.; dismissed one Policeman from the Department; accepted the resignation of another; prescribed the punishment of another, who had violated the rules; acquitted Dr. A. S. Jones, tried on a charge of receiving a bribe; appointed a Committee to submit at the next meeting a list of poll clerks for the next election, and adopted a resolution declaring that it was proper that one Democrat and one Republican should be on the list for each District.

The Stock Market closed dull yesterday afternoon. With the exception of Galena Shares, the Western Stocks were lower, and New-York Central left off at a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The rates for Money are steady, with a fair demand and a good supply. The Foreign Exchanges are a fraction easier. The German steamers sailing this morning will take about $900,000 in Gold and Silver.

The sales of Cotton reached 1,250 bales at a shade lower prices. Flour was less active, and partially cheaper. Choice lots of Winter Wheat were scarce and wanted. Other kinds were plenty and heavy. Corn was unsettled. Rye was in fair demand, partly for the South. Oats were less sought after. Coffee, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Rices and Seeds were quiet. A moderate demand prevailed for Provisions. Pork and Beef favored buyers. Cocoa, Fish, Hay, Hops, Molasses, Sugars, Teas, Tobacco, and Whisky were in good request. The freight engagements were moderate.

A Bishop Without a Church.—The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York yesterday passed a resolution recommending the House of Bishops to "take remedial action" with regard to the case of Bishop Onderdonk, of this Diocese, suspended in his office fourteen years ago for alleged misconduct of a highly immoral and disgraceful character. The case is hardly susceptible of treatment by the secular Press, since both at the time of the original suspension, and now in the virtual repeal of the sentence then passed, the ecclesiastical bodies which have taken action in the premises seem to have been bent on preventing their right hand from sharing in the deeds of the left, to such a degree as to make their proceedings highly unim[illegible] the extra-ecclesiastical mind. When [illegible] Onderdonk was tried and found guilty, he was condemned to a punishment which was carefully explained to be not punishment exactly, but a sort of mortification. Now that he has been restored to the favor and faith of his flock, the Bishop is pronounced to be reinstated, not into the discharge of his Episcopal functions, but merely into the enjoyment of his Episcopal character.

That the unfortunate prelate, whose story has been thus revived, may well have atoned for any faults which were committed by him in the heyday of his strength and social position, by the painful years which have elapsed since his name was made a byword in the streets, may very well be, and we should be very sorry to question the humanity and the piety of those who have been foremost in pleading for the remission of the burden imposed upon him. But it is not the less to be regretted, in the general interest of good morals and public order, that so sorry a scandal should have been once more brought before the general mind; and we can only trust, for the sake of the great and respectable religious body concerned, that, as the Bishop who now prays to be restored to them only asks to be restored as a Bishop in name, and not in fact, the Church itself may take no harm in public estimation or practical influence from this strange convulsion and more strange revulsion in its hierarchical history.

The Americans in China.

While our English cousins are expending themselves in cordial ecstacies over the sympathy shown their soldiers and their sailors, and the "meteor flag," by our naval commander in the China seas, a few thoughtless American journalists, recognizing the extreme impropriety of anything like a decisive partisanship of our forces in behalf of the Anglo-French operations against the Chinese Government, have hastily rushed into a vehement denunciation of Mr. Minister Ward, and of Com. Tattnall, for their alleged "violation of neutrality," in the recent affair at the mouth of the Pei-ho River. Our readers, after perusing the clear and graphic account which Com. Tattnall has given of the whole affair to our Government, and which we this morning publish, will agree with us, we think, that neither the ecstacies nor the denunciation have been fairly earned. We have already expressed our conviction that the course of the British Envoy in China, and of his "sword of flesh" the British Admiral, in forcing the passage of the Pei-ho, must be ultimately condemned by the calmer second thought of the English home authorities and of the English people. The angry "Thunderer" of London has already hinted a strong suspicion of the like nature in admitting that, whatever must be said of the Court of Peking, the Mantchoos who fought in the forts of the Pei-ho must be acquitted of deliberate treachery. As the case stands on the explicit showing of the British functionaries themselves, they were requested by the delegates of the Chinese Emperor to proceed to Peking by a particular way which was pointed out to them. Commander Tattnall echoes the conviction of the British Envoy that this request of the Mandarins was merely intended to make access to Peking virtually impossible for two or three months longer. However this may be, we may very well ask by what canon of natural or civil law the representatives of Christendom were warranted in their emphatic determination to treat these propositions as an evasion of obligations, of which the propositions themselves admitted the existence and the importance. And we may reasonably doubt whether similar palterings and hesitations on the part of any Christian Power, however small and insignificant, would have provoked a like explosion of military and imperious diplomacy. This doubt of ours is strengthened by the attitude of our own Minister, Mr. Ward, in relation to the Mandarins and their excuses. Relying upon the intrinsic strength of his position, and upon the power of the United States to compel respect for its own rights, after it had exhausted all the resources of respect for the rights of China, Mr. Ward, as Com. Tattnall tells us, waived certain positive stipulations of our treaty, that nothing might be wanting on our part to a fair and honorable transaction of our affairs with the proud and preposterous rulers of the Central Flowery Kingdom. In the like spirit, Mr. Ward seems to have been prepared to acquiesce in the proposition, which the British Envoy thought intolerable, that the foreign Ministers should proceed further to the North and reach Peking by a different course from that guarded by the now famous forts of the Pei-ho.

These circumstances should suffice to prove that the American officials in China were very far from being governed by the same defiant and overbearing temper which actuated the allied representatives, and especially the British Envoy. Now, we Americans have not, perhaps, the best reputation in the world, not even with our British kinsmen themselves, for humility, patience and forbearance. What our Envoy, therefore, thought compatible with his dignity and our own, need hardly have revolted the self-respect even of a Briton and a Bruce. We cannot, therefore, accept the felicitations of our English friends as an absolute identification with themselves in their actual Chinese policy. We may distrust the Mandarins as much as they do, for we have as much reason as they to distrust that false and subtle order of Orientals. But we cannot possibly indorse the notion that a Chinese Mandarin is merely something to be kicked; or that absolutely different measures of diplomacy must be meted out to the monosyllabic children of the sun and moon, and to the nations of Europe. At the same time we can see nothing in the conduct of our American Envoy unworthy of his neutral attitude, and certainly nothing in the behavior of the gallant Commodore Tattnall unbecoming a true-hearted American sailor. The Minister gave a cordial coöperation to his Christian colleagues up to the point at which it became necessary for him to withdraw the American flag from hostilities to which the American Government had distinctly declined to commit it. In this he simply did his duty as a member of the great modern Commonwealth of nations. The Commodore accepted a great service, and perhaps the salvation of all under his charge, from his compeers of the English Navy; and this service he repaid with a frank and generous overflowing of the heart, which marks him for a man of the truest and safest instincts. So far as yet appears, therefore, we do not hesitate to express our firm belief that the Americans in China, as well civilians as men of war, have borne themselves in this disastrous upshot of a year's negotiations, with equal good sense and generosity, with equal clear-sightedness of policy and warm-heartedness of impulse

The Special Correspondent of [illegible] board the *Great Eastern* gives the public today some very interesting and important facts concerning the structure of this vessel and the points established by her recent trip from the Thames to Portland. He writes, as his readers will readily see, more for the instruction than for the amusement of the public;—and while his letters may consequently lack something of the glow and factitious interest which belongs to most of the exaggerated descriptions that have been given of the vessel and her performances, they will furnish, we venture to say, a much better basis of forming a reliable judgment concerning the character and prospects of this new and important experiment in Ocean Steam Navigation than has hitherto been afforded the public on either side of the Atlantic.

The late trip, according to our correspondent, furnishes no basis whatever for judging of the *speed* or the *economy* of the *Great Eastern*. He gives facts and figures, both from his own observation and from Mr. Scott Russell's tables, to show that the quickest time made was *thirteen* nautical miles an hour,—when both wind and tide were with the vessel: and that the next day, with breeze and sea against her, her speed was about *seven*. The steering of the vessel proved to be perfectly successful,—though it does not seem quite certain that the means provided for steering will prove adequate in a heavy sea. The hoisting of the anchor was a slow operation, and more conveniences will probably be found necessary for handling the heavy chain cables. The bulkheads, which have been represented as insuring the perfect safety of the vessel, were really in a very unfit state for going to sea:—and the explosion revealed the fact that under certain contingencies the vessel might founder, and that she is not as yet by any means fire-proof. The cause of the explosion is stated to have been,—not the turning of a stop-cock, as is represented,—but the faulty construction of the heater.

The boldness of these criticisms, and their contrast with what has generally been written of the *Great Eastern* in other quarters, render it proper for us to say that our correspondent is an American Civil Engineer, of thorough education and high professional accomplishment:—and that he has had a practical experience, as well as scientific training, in the subject of which he writes. We have assigned him to this service because the vast importance of the experiment to the practical science and the commercial interests of this country, as well as of the world, seemed to require—not the mere graphic narrative of a literary man, but the careful study and intelligent report of an Engineer. He will remain with the *Great Eastern* until she is ready to take her departure, and will then come with her to the United States. Our readers may rely, therefore, upon receiving through the Times full and intelligent reports of her performances.

The American Party.

A little more than a week ago, in commenting upon the proceedings of the American Convention at Utica, we expressed our belief that they betrayed a profound and melancholy consciousness that the party, as a party, "had survived all its usefulness and most of its strength;" that it had nominated a ticket selected half from the Republicans and the other half from the Democrats, for the simple reason that if they had nominated candidates of their own, they knew that not one of them would have been elected. We believed then, and believe still, that they refused to go into the field under their own flag, owing to a dismal foreboding that they would receive more kicks than plunder, and thus afford the world palpable demonstration that they were shorn of their strength. "A Delegate," who attended the Convention, whose letter we published yesterday, assures us that we are mistaken; that the division of the ticket among the two other parties instead of indicating consciousness of weakness, was the result of deliberate policy; that in framing it, the convention was simply choosing the best means of carrying out the objects, which the party has now most at heart. What these objects are the Delegate sets forth *seriatim*. As nearly as we can gather from his statement of them they are two in number. First, to restore the order of things which existed before what he calls "the disgraceful Negro stampede of 1856,"—or in other words, to wipe out the Republican and the Fire-eating Parties, and restore universal harmony. Secondly, to save the State Canals from an enormous Central Corporation with "slow coils," "voracious jaws," &c.

In other words, the extinction of the "negro agitation," and preservation of the State Canals, required that the American ticket should this year be composed half of names taken from the Democratic ticket, and half from the Republican ticket.

All this reminds us somewhat of the Irish sailor, who, when displaying his agility in the rigging, finally stood on the masthead, lost his balance, fell on the deck and broke his leg. Some of his shipmates were disposed to laugh over his misfortune, but he stoutly maintained that it was all done purposely—the fall and the fracture, as well as the rest—and challenged the whole crew to do as much. Possibly the purpose for which the American party was formed was the promotion of national peace and the care of the Canals; but nobody ever thought so till now. Perhaps what we innocently consider a fall from the masthead and a smashing of the lower extremities, is in reality part of the performance, but it is very hard to believe it. If our memory serves us aright, (and we think we may appeal to the majority of our readers for a confirmation of our souvenir,) the great end and aim of the great American Party was originally the reform of the naturalization laws, the restriction of public offices to natives of the country, and the erection of barriers against Pius IX., his heirs and successors. Of these noble projects we now do not hear one word. How are we to account for so ominous a silence? This certainly is not due to their having been accomplished, because the Irish and the priests, and the Germans, and the Pope and the Cardinals are to our certain knowledge as rampant as ever. So that in the presence of these facts we are forced into the conclusion that the American Party had abandoned its work, and flung away its nomination for the same reason that Mack laid down his arms at Ulm—because it was the best thing they could do. And we still think we are right. Because if, as the "Delegate" attempts to show, it has left us at the mercy of foreigners for the purpose of looking after Slavery and the Canals, it is the American Party no longer. It is the Canal Party, or the Union Party, or anything else you please, and a very shaky concern at that; but the American Party it can no longer claim to be.

Salaries Again.

"A Lawyer," whose letter we published yesterday morning, comments very sharply upon Mr. Busteed's share in the uproar about the Judges' salaries which is raging just now, and at the same time undertakes to furnish us with "the bare facts of the case, stripped of technicalities." Mr. Busteed is competent, we presume, to take care of himself; but about "the bare facts of the case" we have a word to say, which is that we have never disputed one of them, nor, so far as we know, has anybody else who shares our view of the question.

We have always said—oftener than any other journal in the State—that the Judges' salaries were disgracefully small. We acknowledge that the Legislature confirmed the action of the Board of Supervisors in increasing them in 1852; that Comptroller Flagg refused to pay that increase; and that the Legislature this year voted that increase over again, eluding the Constitutional provision by calling it "arrearages." We acknowledge that the Board may vote a Judge coming into this District or Circuit a certain sum as "mileage," and that Congress may repair the White House by an appropriation over and above the President's salary. All of which being fully conceded, we are sorry to inform "A Lawyer" that the point in dispute stands exactly as before, untouched and unchanged. He thinks, or appears to think, that the whole difficulty is got rid of by calling the proposed increase "compensation," or "mileage," or "arrearages," or any name but "salary;" that, in short, if a Court of law can be got to pronounce the action of the Board legal, under a strict and technical interpretation of the Constitution, the public ought to close its mouth and be satisfied. But the *spirit* of the Constitution, by which alone the Judges, at least so far as their own action is concerned in a matter of such delicacy as the amount of their salaries, ought to be governed, prescribes that it shall not be in the power of any man, or body of men, whether it be a political majority in the Legislature, or a political majority in the Board of Supervisors, to vote under any pretext whatever, more money to a Judge than the sum for which he agreed to serve when taking office. Any increase to be made in the salaries should be made to take effect upon the commencement of new terms of office.

"A Lawyer" asks us "if it is safe for the interest of litigants in this City that the Judges of our highest tribunals should have less compensation than the Corporation Counsel allows to one of the clerks in his office." Certainly not, we reply; but we ask, in return, is it safe in this time of desperate corruption and unscrupulous intrigue, to place it in the power of any lobby agent, or wire-puller, or scurvy politician, or knavish contractor, to walk up to the "Judges of our highest tribunals" and tell them that he can get their salaries raised at the next session of the Legislature, or "compensation" voted to them at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors, or that he can command votes enough to prevent their being raised? When Street Commissionerships, and Police Commissionerships, and contracts, and jobs of all sorts are daily before the Courts, is it safe, we ask, to place in the hands of politicians the power of suddenly and arbitrarily raising the pay of the Judges who are *actually* on the bench? If this be safe, we can only say that our notions of danger are extremely confused.

Spectacular Suicide.

When the now notorious M. Blondin, be he myth or man, first announced his intention of converting the Falls of Niagara into a cheap circus, and of combining the excusable claptrap of the modern saw-dust with the brutal excitements of the Pagan arena, we protested in the name of public decency and civilization against the establishment of so disgraceful a precedent for more audacious mountebanks to come. The worthy people of New-York took both our protest and M. Blondin very warmly to heart, though in two very different senses. We have cried in their streets, but in vain; for Blondin rapidly danced and grimaced them out of all consideration of the real nature of the "amusement" which he offered them. The voice of the dead, however, is in some things more impressive than the voice of the living; and out of a horrible pit of slaughter, still reeking with blood, at Albion, in this State, the voice of the dead now speaks in terrible criticism upon the senseless and wicked trifling with human life and human feelings, implied in such performances as those of the man-monkey of Niagara. At that place a young man whose name is not given, and of whose fate nobody seems yet to have any idea, announced that he would imitate the rope-walking of Blondin in an equally perilous style. Hundreds of persons, many of whom might have hesitated perhaps to pay a man for playing at murder, assembled to witness this practical jesting with suicide. The young man set out upon his rope, but just when the excitement was at its height, and the fear or hope of his failure was agitating the crowd most intensely, there came a fearful crash. Not the rope of the rope-dancer, but a great bridge crowded with spectators gave way suddenly, and a frightful massacre followed, in the midst of which the acrobat vanished, and has been seen no more. He had probably been shaken by the shock from his airy pathway, and shared the fate of Sam Patch, that leaper, who leaped not wisely but too well, and of DeLaye, the Genesee rival of Niagara Blondin.

And now who shall be held responsible for this most frightful because most uncalled-for sacrifice of human life? Poetical justice would point to Blondin himself, the great head and front of all this offending, without whose influence rope-dancing with death would have remained the exclusive privilege of those upon whom the law's last sentence had been laid. Practical justice puts the murder, in part, upon the builders of the treacherous bridge itself, but far more seriously upon the people themselves, whose toleration of outrageous spectacles, merely in consideration of their power to thrill and agonize the nerves, makes everything possible to men who dare to speculate with their own flesh and blood in the dearest sanctities of Nature, and in the best proprieties of civilized life.

Bennett and his Boilers.—The humanizing effect of agricultural pursuits upon the character has been often sung by poets, but all their fancies have never painted a prettier illustration of the truth than is afforded by the case of the Columbus of Plum Gut since he took to the culture of Pumpkins. In his more urbane days Bennett was a ravening bird of prey, "sailing on obscene wings athwart the noon." He used then to take no thought for the safety or welfare of any human creature, but flung his little bombs and torpedoes about in all directions to the great terror of women and children, and often to the damage of perfectly innocent people. In fact he got himself into a good many scrapes through these reckless habits of his, and earned a number of very sound thrash-

ings, which, however, failed to cure him of his inherent passion for petty mischief. But what all the whips and canes that were broken over his back failed to do has been accomplished by the innocent vegetables which have now engaged the lingering ardor of his declining years. Planting pumpkins on Washington Heights, the poor old man finds the gentleness and innocence of the pumpkin gradually pass into his seared and battered being. The moon-faced esculent is making him quite a squash for the softness of his sympathies. He has made such progress in this direction that he has actually become alarmed about the condition of his dreary and dilapidated old tenement in Nassau-street, and has ordered a careful examination of the boilers in his cellar. The notorious decay of the establishment had for some time past excited no little uneasiness in the neighborhood. It was bad enough to have Bennett so near one; but Bennett in charge of a set of rotten boilers, really was past all bearing. It will, therefore, carry delight to hundreds of hearts to know that the great pumpkin-grower has been touched by the perils of the people about him. Of course, in his present dilapidated condition, it would be too much to expect that he should effectually secure the world by refitting his venerable rookery with the modern improvements. But the good disposition he has shown in patching up his rusty kettles, is really so creditable to him and to his instructors, the pumpkins, that we can't refrain from giving this honor where honor is due.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM COSTA RICA.

Construction of the Reactionary Government.

Address of the New President to the People.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 30.

By dispatches received yesterday, the State Department is in possession of important information rom the new Government of Costa Rica, showing the Revolution to be popular, and the new order of things firmly established. The following Cabinet had been formed:

Minister of the Treasury—Don Vicente Aguilar, the Rothschild of Costa Rica.

Minister of the Interior—Don Julian Volio, nephew of the Bishop.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Don Jesus Jeminez, said to be the ablest man in the Republic.

However much the means adopted to secure the change in affairs may be condemned, strong hopes are entertained by our Government that the result will be most beneficial in Costa Rica.

The Provisional President had issued the following address:

Fellow-citizens: The spontaneous motion of the nation has called me to preside temporarily over their destiny, and I, at the sacrifice of my private life, shall fulfill the exalted mission confided to me, and give the country such liberal institutions as may combine with Order and Peace to guide it to Progress, the object after which it aspires.

Let us return thanks to the Almighty, who deigned to change our situation without violence, without a single drop of blood having been shed, or a single priming burnt.

Let us also acknowledge the important services of, and return the most expressive marks of gratitude to, our honorable and gallant soldiers, and more especially to their heroic chiefs—Don Lorenzo Salazar and Don Maximo Blanco.

May public felicity, liberty, with order and progress be the reward of your fellow-citizens and friends.

JOSE MARIA MONTEAGELA.

National Palace, San Jose, Aug. 14, 1859.

The dispatches state that the new order of things was hailed with enthusiasm by the other Provinces of the Republic, and refer to the following evidences of the fact:

First—An address voted by the inhabitants of the Province of Cartego, headed by the Governor, approving of all that had been done at the capital.

Second—An address by the Governor and inhabitants of the Province of Heredia, approving of the measures taken in San José.

Third—A similar address by the Governor and inhabitants of Alejuela.

Fourth—The same by twenty-six families of San Ramon.

Fifth—The same by the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Sixth—The same by the Province of Liberia.

Seventh—The same by the Court of Justice, congratulating the Minister of Justice and the Provisional President.

Copies of all these several documents, I understand, were laid before the Cabinet to-day, by Secretary Cass.

The spirit of the Revolution, too, gives satisfaction to the Administration. The dispatches cover several decrees already issued. One recalls all exiles, and annuls all banishments made by President Mora, except where there had been regular conviction before a competent tribunal. Another decree convenes the Costa Ricans for the election of Deputies to the National Constituent Assembly, with a view to remodeling the Constitution, and providing for the election of a President. It also appears that the Revolution originated mainly in the fact that President Mora had monopolized the whole Government for his family, which no one dared to complain of lest he should be banished as a person dangerous to the peace of the public—such being within the constitutional power of Mora, whose brother was Commander-in-Chief of the army, and whose brother-in-law was Minister of the Treasury Q.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Nicaraguan Mail Service—Gen. Harney's Dispatches—Presentation to the Pimos and Maricopa Indians, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 30.

Most positive assurances have been given to-day that the Nicaraguan Mail will be carried promptly according to the contract; that fifty men are now engaged in improving the route, and that the mules are on the ground ready for the service. How much of this is believed I am unable to say.

Gen. Harney's dispatches were laid before the Cabinet to-day. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Friday, Sept. 30.

The President has recognized Wilhelm Ludwig Kiderlen as Consul of the Kingdom of Wurtemburg at Philadelphia.

Mr. Lisboa, the new Brazilian minister, accompanied by his family, has arrived in Washington.

Arizona dates of the 15th inst. are received. The presentation of the articles purchased for the Pimos and Maricopa Indians, under the act of Congress of February last, was made by Lieut. Mowry, on the 10th of September. Between four and five thousand Indians were present. About 2,000 farming implements, several thousand pounds of barley and other grain for seed, axes, etc., besides several thousand yards of cloth, calico shirts, tobacco, and beads, were distributed. The reason of these large presents was explained in a speech by Lieut. Mowry, and in reply the chiefs expressed great satisfaction at the kindness of their Great Father, the President, and promised to continue in the good conduct which had brought them so great a reward. The Pimos and Maricopas cultivate, this year, 15,000 acres, and have supplied the Overland Mail Company with large quantities of grain. It is expected that next year their crops will be largely increased through the facilities iven them by the Government.

Departure of the English Cricketers for New-York.

Montreal, Friday, Sept. 30.

The match between the United All England six, with five of Canada, and the All England six, with five of Canada, terminated this evening, the former being victorious. The Englishmen leave in the morning for New-York. The score of All England on their first innings was 90.

The Newfoundland Fisheries.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 30.

The St. John (N. B.) *Morning News*, of the 29th, received to-day, says: "The people of Newfoundland are looking with great anxiety for the daily expected reports of the mixed Commission appointed by the English and French Governments to inquire into the difficulties now existing between England and France, with reference to the Newfoundland fisheries. It having been intimated that the French are claiming [illegible] lots of their claim, the people of Newfoundland will not patiently submit to any agreement, even if made by the Home Government, that will deprive them of their fisheries, but will offer, as far as their means will go, an armed resistance to the foreign aggressor and will resist any encroachment upon the soil or up on their fishing grounds.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

THE ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL FAIR.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The heavy rain this morning put all the avenues to the Fair grounds in a terribly muddy condition. Still there was no perceptible diminution in the number of visitors in attendance, everybody being extremely anxious to witness the competition for the thousand-dollar prize for the best roadster-stallion. This, however, as also were the regular premiums of the Association, was postponed till to-morrow in consequence of the continued inclemency of the weather and the extreme heavy track.

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 30.

Another drenching rain this morning rendered the roads to the Fair-grounds worse than yesterday. Still the number of visitors was as great as on any previous day. The proceedings in the arena began at an early hour, and the balance of yesterday's programme was finished. This afternoon the amphitheatre was densely thronged with anxious spectators to witness the competition for the $1,000 prize for the roadster stallion. This ring consisted of forty entries, and was probably the best and most valuable collection of roadsters ever assembled together in the country. After a spirited contest of about an hour, during which the merits of the different horses were fully tested, the blue wreath was hung on the graceful neck of *Stockbridge Chief*, amidst the vociferous applause of enthusiastic thousands. *Stockbridge Chief* was sired by Hill's *Black Hawk*, of Vermont, and is owned by Cooper Crein, of Hamilton County, Ohio. The regular prize of $150 for the best roadster was awarded to *Green Mountain*, sired by the *Sherman Morgan*, owned by Elias Dorsey, of Jefferson County Kentucky. The horse was the most formidable competitor of *Stockbridge Chief* for the $1,000 premium. To-morrow the $1,000 premium for a thorough-bred Stallion will be accorded, when a large number of the finest horses in the Union, including the celebrated *Lexington*, compete for the prize. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the progress of the Fair has been much retarded, and the awarding of sweepstake prizes is postponed until Monday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 30.

There was an exciting trial of first-class steam fire-engines this afternoon, at the Agricultural Fair grounds. The competitors were the Hibernia and the Washington. The first premium is claimed by the Hibernia, but there are so many points in dispute, that the Committee will probably take some time to decide. The Washington engine was built in Baltimore, and the Hibernia in Philadelphia.

The Fair closed this evening with an address and award of premiums. There has been a warm competition by sewing machine manufacturers; the first prize was taken by Ladd, Webster & Co. The weather has been propitious during the whole week. The Fair was a decided success.

From the Kansas Gold Region.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD DUST—DEFEAT OF THE STATE ORGANIZATION PROJECT, ETC.

Leavenworth, Friday, Sept. 30.

The Denver City Express arrived here to-day with dates of the 22d inst., and $5,000 in gold dust.

The increase of crime in and about Denver and Auroria had become alarming, and demanded prompt action for its suppression.

The State organization has been defeated by 3,000 majority. It is alleged there was some fraudulent votes.

The election for Delegate to Congress comes off early in October. Gen. Lamar is a prominent candidate.

The hunting party of Arrapahoes had returned, reporting that the contagion among the buffaloes was killing them by thousands.

Prospecting parties had penetrated to the headwaters of the Blue River, a tributary of the Colorado, where rich leads had had been discovered.

The Hon. Anson Burlingame addressed the people here to-night, and will probably participate in the canvass for delegate to Congress.

The Utah mail arrived here to-day. News unimportant.

News from Mexico.

GEN. ALVAREZ PREPARING TO MARCH ON THE CAPITAL—THE DEFEAT OF DEGOLLADO.

New-Orleans, Friday, Sept. 30.

Recent advices from Mexico state that Gen. Alvarez was preparing to march on the City of Mexico with a force of 6,000 men, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery.

The defeat of the Liberals under Gen. Degollado, at Leon, by Gen. Woll is confirmed. Woll's forces, however, were decimated.

Miramon had reëstablished the decree of Santa Anna of 1843, forbidding foreigners entering Mexico with arms and invading designs, under penalty of death.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA AT NEW-ORLEANS—RUMORED RECALL OF CAPT.-GEN. CONCHA—THE MARKETS.

New-Orleans, Friday, Sept. 30.

The Steamship *Philadelphia* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 27th inst.

It was rumored that Gen. Concha would be relieved in November, by Gen. Serano.

The stock of sugar was 170,000 boxes, and buyers demanded a reduction in prices.

Molasses was dull.

Freights were improving.

Exchange on London was dull at 14¾@15¼ ₱ cent. premium, and on New-York at 3@5 ₱ cent.

Illinois Politics.

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 30.

The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of Illinois have nominated John M. Palmer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Harris.

The National Democratic State Committee of Illinois have a called a Convention at Springfield, Jan. 10, to choose delegates to the Charleston Convention.

New-York State Politics.

Sing Sing, Friday, Sept. 30.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District unanimously renominated the Hon. G. B. Hubbell for Assemblyman to-day.

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian.

Father Point, C. E., Sept. 30—12 P.M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Hungarian*, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, and fully due, with four days later news from Europe. Weather bright and clear, with a light West wind.

Western Exchanges.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 29.

Sight Exchange on New-York ¼ per cent. premium. Gold commands ⅔ per cent. premium, and Missouri funds are negotiable at 2 per cent. discount for currency.

The Inspectors of Registry—Who are They?

The list of Inspectors of Registry, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and published in yesterday's Times, is a curiosity. An evening cotemporary has been studying the list in the light of the nationality of its members, and has made the discovery that out of the 609 names, 358 are unmistakeably Irish. It presents its readers with the following interesting statistics of what we may be forgiven for calling patronymics: Michaels, 24; Patricks, 22; other names of Irish origin, 354. With the addition of two more Michaels and one more Patrick, this table would be correct.

We have, however, extended our researches further than this, and with the aid of the *New-York Directory*, have endeavored to obtain some knowledge of the residence and occupation of the 609 Inspectors who are to decide upon the qualifications of the voters of this City. Out of this number we have discovered that 187 *are not in the Directory at all*. Of those whose names are in the *Directory*, 69 are keepers of drinking-shops. A dozen or more are officers in the Custom-House, and about the same number are put down in the *Directory* as Policemen. The Registry Law requires that the Inspector should be a resident of the District for which he is appointed, but this provision seems to have been utterly disregarded by the Supervisors. The instances are numerous in which the Inspectors are not residents of the Districts for which they are appointed; and in several cases they are put down in the *Directory* as residing in Brooklyn.

Among the appointments for the Fifteenth Ward, we notice the name of F. McCabe, who recently distinguished himself by pummelling the physiognomy of Mr. Thompson, editor of the *Daily News*. As an offset to this, we have in the same Ward the name of Isaac H. Brown, the renowned Sexton of Grace Church. There is a small sprinkling of respectable and well-known citizens scattered through the list, but a large majority of the names are either not to be found in the *Directory* at all, or if found, are of that class and vocation which render it evident that they are of very questionable fitness for the responsible position to which they have been appointed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S opera of "Don Giovanni" was given here last night as a finale to the season—the customary finale always brilliant when intrusted to artists of the right stamp. The cast was excellent in names and the performance well voiced enough, but for the music of MOZART a degree of art is required which we do not find in an average Italian company, even when headed by a CORTESI. The opera, however, pleased the audience in its solos, and Signor AMODIO, in a terpsichorean effort, won a tremendous burst of applause.

To-day there will be an extraordinary matinée—the whole of "Ernani," an act from "Polluto," a scene from "The Barber," the Spanish duet by Mr. and Mme. GASSIER, and two solos by Mr. MILLS, the great pianist. This is indeed a programme.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.—The Panorama of Northern, Central and Southern Italy, painted by Mr. WAUGH, and now on exhibition at Hope Chapel, is a work of art, and not a mere scene painter's flight of ambitious mediocrity. Many of the views are filled with a warm Italian glow, peculiarly truthful and difficult of attainment—atmospheric effects belonging to art and not to slap-dash. For the rest the Panorama is not commercial offshoot of the late war;—neither French nor Austrians are to be found it, offensively. It is simply a pictorial narrative of a tour through the most interesting portions of the most interesting country in the world. Mr. WAUGH depicts architectural scenes with great force, and gives us something of that surfeit of churches which the visitor to Italy is pretty certain to experience. An illustration of the Coliseum is, perhaps, one of the artist's most successful efforts, but the entire series of paintings may be heartily commended. A work so creditable to American art should receive the special support of the community. At present it does not appear to enjoy that distinction. So much the worse for American art.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—When the "Sea of Ice" was produced in New-York for the first time, (it was in the genteel days of the National Theatre, when the parquette of that Democratic establishment, chastened and refined by the woes of *Uncle Tom*, had taken to arm-chairs, and—bold but effeminate innovation—spittoons!) the public hesitated to award to it any unusual degreee of favor. It was shelved and lost to the East side forever. The intrinsic merits of the play, however, were not to be disputed. The class of melodrama to which it belongs has few such effective specimens, and Miss KEENE, conscious of this fact, introduced the rejected of Chatham-street to the *habitués* of Broadway. Success of the most brilliant character rewarded the fair directress; after an exceedingly popular run the piece was withdrawn, then revived for the second time, and now, after lying *perdu* for more than a year, it was resuscitated for the third time on Monday. Judging from the attendance of last night, it is likely to enjoy a fresh career. It is placed on the stage with all the care that distinguishes this house, and is acted admirably. There are one or two changes in the cast, but the new substitutes are so good that it would be unjust as well as "odious" to make comparisons. The "Sea of Ice" is evidently one of the most popular and reliable in the *repertoire* of the house.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM'S comedy of the "Ruling Passion" was withdrawn last night, and in its place we were favored with one of the "old comedies"—works which, if they have any significance in the present day, owe it entirely to the skill, good taste and judgment of Mr. WALLACK, who gives to them a distinction which could scarcely fail to save pieces of a much weaker texture. Never has Mr. WALLACK'S company been in a more complete state than it is now, and it may safely be affirmed that every comedy rendered by its members will receive the amplest justice. The "Road to Ruin," with its strong dramatic situations, its pathetic touches of infinite paternal love, and its grotesque impossibilities which pass for situations, never fails to delight an audience predisposed to good acting. And the acting last night was unusually good. We have so often spoken of the cast that it would be needless repetition to refer to it now. The principal artists were received with the usual favor by the audience. We may add, however, that Mr. WALCOT'S zeal in the cause of fun somewhat exceeded his discretion. In the scene with the widow he was frequently coarse and sometimes indecent. There are points about Mr. WALCOT'S *Goldfinch* which entitle it to consideration as a conception of some originality. He can afford, therefore, to depend on the appreciation of the audience without appealing to its grosser instincts. The laugh which a man provokes with his coat-tails may gratify a weak and momentary vanity, but can scarcely gratify the judgment of an artist who knows how readily it is obtained.

To-night, "Sheridan's Rivals" will be performed with a superb distribution.

Lillie's Safe.

We publish the following in justice to Mr. LILLIE, as we copied the extract alluded to:

Correspondence of the Chicago Press and Tribune.

The communication in your paper of the 3d inst. from your correspondent M., respecting the Bank robbery at Knoxville, is calculated to deceive the public in several respects. He says, "the safe is one of LILLIE'S manufacture, of chilled iron, with the approved combination lock."

THE TRUTH IS

1. It was not a Bank Safe.
2. It was not of my manufacture.
3. It did not have my *improved* lock.
4. The Safe and Lock were made by the World's Safe Company, and are in several essential particulars entirely different from what I make. It would be absolutely impossible to rob any of my Safes with my improved lock by the means said to have been used at Knoxville.

All of these facts I can establish to the satisfaction of any person who may desire it, by certificates signed by several very respectable citizens of Knoxville, of this city, and of other places.

LEWIS LILLIE, Troy, N. Y.

As an act of justice to Mr. LILLIE, and to relieve the public from any fear they may have about the security of his Safes, those who have published the original communication should cheerfully publish the above.

From the Troy Daily Times.

There is no doubt LILLIE'S Safes are the best manufactured. They have that reputation, too, and the demand for them is steadily increasing. LILLIE'S Safes, with all the latest improvements, afford the best possible protection both against burglars and fire. They have saved hundreds of thousands of treasure from robbery and burning, and they are the only Safes that, in our opinion, can be relied upon for protection.

What Exquisite Boots, Gaiters, &c.—The most elegant, fashionable, durable and neatly-fitting Ladies' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., are made by that really tasty artist, CANTRELL, and at astonishingly low prices. He uses the best material, employs the best workmen, and therefore his wares are warranted. Also, Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, &c. CANTRELL'S popular store is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,808. No. 30 Platt-st.

$40. New Sewing Machines. $40.
We have just introduced the Parker Machine, under authority of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. Double thread, lock stitch, and warranted superior.
VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, $95 and $100. ALL KINDS. WARRANTED. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Garnet and Coral Jewelry.—We invite attention to our late importation of Coral and Garnet Jewelry, consisting of bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, necklaces, charms, hair-pins, combs, lockets, clasps, &c.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND.
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Fair of the American Institute.
PALACE GARDEN.
KAEPER'S COMBINATION MACHINE,
For Scroll and Circular Sawing, Mortising and Boring, is now on Exhibition.
See advertisement under the head of "Machinery."

Wigs $8, Toupees and Hair Dye.—CAMERON, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, inventor of the new Human Hair Foundation Wigs. Our stock of Ladies' Half Wigs, Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., is unsurpassed. Our unequaled Hair Dye Wholesale and Retail.

Tolman's Patent Self-Ventilating Sprig Bed and Hair-Mattress Combined.—Best yet invented. Air admitted as by "bellows" beneath, forced gently through the top by the body's pressure, expelling all impurities. Exhibited at No. 678 Broadway.

Barthold's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines —Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Pinkie & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 603 Broadway.

Silk Nets, Head-Dresses, Fancy Combs, and Hair-Pins, Belt-Slides, and Buckles in new styles. A large assortment of the above, and many other new goods, now landing from Steamer *Vanderbilt*, for sale to the trade by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Dr. Mott's Chalybeate Pills, an aperient and stomachic preparation of purified iron, of extraordinary efficacy in all cases of debility and impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists, and at the principal office, No. 339 Broadway. Price 50c. per box.

Genin's Full Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*
Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MANY & LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fall Styles for 1859.
WHITE,
HATTER,
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
are considered by competent judges to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.
Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILLWARD.
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail depôt, F. PITTS, No. 769 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

F. Y. S. **Improved French Yoke Shirts,**
F. Y. S. At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium.
F. Y. S. The finest Winter underwear.
F. Y. S. At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Phrenology.—Examinations, with Charts and full written descriptions of character, given at Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park.

Fall Style of Hats and Caps—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed by any. First premium for Ladies' Riding and Children's Hats.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. The proprietor constantly in attendance. Strictly pure medicines sold at this establishment.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hat Manufacturers are forbidden to use the Trade Mark of the Zouave Hat,
RHINALDO M. WATERS.

Our Superior Shirts are warranted to fit all sizes. Wholesale and Retail. PEREGO'S, No. 61 Nassau-st., and Broadway, corner White.

Genin's Full Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—HALLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 29, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. A. A. Wood, D. D., JOHN E. JOHNSON to FANNY E., youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., all of this City.

MOORE—WINANS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 29, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., EDWARD D. MOORE to JULIA ADELAIDE, daughter of Wm. W. Winans, Esq., all of this City.

LECOQ—SEARING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, by the Rev. William Hague, D.D., VICTOR F. LECOQ, Esq., of New-Orleans, to Miss CAROLINE D. SEARING, of this City.

☞ New-Orleans and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

CUTTS—PEDRONCELLI.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 29, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. George E. Thrall, Mr. THOMAS A. CUTTS, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELEANOR CATHARINE, daughter of the late John Pedroncelli, of New-York.

MEAD—STUDWELL.—At South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 27, by the Rev. A. L. Lindsey, Mr. ELBERT A. MEAD to Miss MARY E. STUDWELL, daughter of Mr. Edwin Studwell, all of said place.

PALMER—HAIGHT.—In Mamaroneck, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at the M. E. Church, by the Rev. W. F. Watkins, Mr. WILLIAM H. PALMER to Miss SUSIE A., youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Haight, all of Mamaroneck.

MONROE—NETTREVILLE.—At Williamsport, Penn., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 28, in Christ Church, by the Rector, the Rev. Richard Channing Moore, EDWIN P. MONROE, formerly of Boston, to HARRIET F., daughter of Thomas Nettreville, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 29, at her late residence, No. 269 West 24th-st., suddenly, ANN B., wife of Daniel Conklin, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of George Merritt, Esq., No. 167 West 20th-st., on Sunday morning, at 8½ o'clock without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MCBARRON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 30, PATRICK MCBARRON, aged 36 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, James W. McBarron, and brother-in-law, Joseph M. Cummings, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Oct. 3, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, Patrick McBarron, No. 132 2d-st.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, and Pottsville, Penn., papers please copy.

BLANCK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 30, GEORGE W., eldest son of John W. and Eliza Blanck, in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 67 Vandam-st., this day, (Saturday,) Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

KEENE.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 30, HENRY KEENE, printer, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sister, No. 106 Mott-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

THWING.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 30, FRANCIS ALBERT, youngest son of the late Charles Thwing, aged 8 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 226 West 15th-st., on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 1½ o'clock.

GONZALES.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 30, Senor Don FRANCISCO LOPEZ Y GONZALES, of Havana, in the Island of Cuba.

The friends of the family, and those of his stepfather, Senor Don Jose Marin Morales, of Havana, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence of deceased, No. 144 East 13th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.

LOUGHRAN.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 30, SARAH, wife of James Loughran.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 375 Pearl-st.

SMITH.—At Harlem, on Friday, Sept. 30, Mrs. SARAH SMITH, daughter of Stephen and M. E. Van Nostrand.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, at Mount Morris, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are requested to attend. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I.

SEABURY.—At Stony Brook, on Thursday, Sept. 29, CHARLES S. SEABURY, son of the late Rev. Charles Seabury, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the late residence of the deceased, and 2 o'clock at Caroline Church, Setauket.

LIVESEY.—On board steamship *Asia*, at sea, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, STARRIE LIVESEY.

His relatives, friends and members of St. John Lodge, No. 1, Are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Green, No. 104 4th-av., at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday. The relatives kindly thank the officers and passengers of steamship *Asia* for their kind attention to deceased.

WYCKOFF.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 29, DEBIAH B., wife of Samuel S. Wyckoff, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, No. 176 Franklin-st.

PETERS.—At Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 27, of consumption, CHARLES PETERS, aged 41 years and 5 months.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

SCOTT.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 29, of consumption, MARY ALLEN SCOTT, eldest daughter of the late William Scott, Esq., formerly of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 2, from her late residence, Litchfield, Conn., without further notice.

HOLDSWORTH.—In Maspeth, on Thursday, Sept. 29, JOHN JAMES HOLDSWORTH, aged 7 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 2d-st., Maspeth, at 11 A. M., this day, (Saturday,) Oct. 1.

SMITH.—At St. Catherine's, Canada West, on Friday, Sept. 30, MARY J., wife of B. F. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Newton Hayes, of Staten Island.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

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52, 73, 70, 1, 9, 71, 35, 8, 39, 19, 23, 43, 25
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28, 57, 24, 36, 9, 67, 58, 60, 41, 19, 7, 50.
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Class No. 517, *Sept.* 30, 1859.
8, 43, 50, 36, 57, 54, 45, 15, 4, 16, 47, 69, 3, 70.
Class No. 518, *Extra, Sept.* 30, 1859.
14, 74, 64, 66, 35, 38, 26, 54, 17, 3, 48, 11, 62.
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JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. Rose, No. 48 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's Bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

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CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 660 West 23d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 19. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH FRENCH and the higher English branches, wishes to instruct a few pupils at their residence. Address H. B., No. 1 Bond-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN., Z. S. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 15th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square,

MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,

Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN McFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GROS, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.

A double course of study is pursued in this institution; namely, a business and a college course.

The branches in which candidates for the diploma, who take the business course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental, Theoretical and Commercial Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, and four books of Plane Geometry.
III. Book-keeping by double-entry.
IV. Ability to translate and write correctly one foreign language.
V. Knowledge of general history.
VI. Ability to write, in a legible commercial hand, an English Essay, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

The branches in which candidates for the Diploma, who take the College Course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental and Theoretical Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Introduction to Algebra and Davies' Bourdon.
III. Latin and Greek for the Freshman Class in College.
IV. Knowledge of General History.
V. Ability to write, in a legible hand, an English Essay, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

The Post-Graduate Course for business Students, includes, (in addition to the above) a knowledge of Trigonometry, Solid Geometry and Surveying, Chemistry, French, German, and Spanish. And for Classical Students, full preparation for the Sophomore Class of College.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils in to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The eighty-second term of this Institution reopens 12th Sept. Stages convey pupils residing at a distance to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For Circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264, 266, Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

TRUSTEES.

The Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.
JOHN W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

JOSEPH HOXIE,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JAMES E. HOLMES,	RICHARD VAUGHN,
JAMES HORN,	HENRY COE,
JOHN GRAY,	STEPHEN G. BOGART,
WILLIAM K. HINMAN,	ALANSON T. BRIGGS,
CHARLES G HARMER,	Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Reopened Sept. 14.—Pupils are received at any time and charged from time of entrance. The healthful air and delightful scenery of Stamford, render the location of the school desirable, while the easy communication with N. Y. City enables the pupils to enjoy every advantage of instruction which the City schools afford. Professors of acknowledged talent are engaged in teaching Music, Modern Languages and Painting. The school is in all respects a home for scholars; the teachers' care and presence being enjoyed in their hours of recreation, as well as of study. It is the desire of the Principal to secure for her pupils a thorough and systematic education. Terms for Tuition in English branches and Latin, $225 per year. No extra charges except for Music, Modern Languages and Painting. For Circulars apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford.

REFERENCES:

Barnas Sears, D. D., Providence, R. I.
A. D. Smith, D. D., New-York City.
Rev. J. L. Corning, Buffalo,
Rev. Dr. Todd, Stamford.
Rev. R. R. Booth, Stamford.
Col. R. Pulliam, New-York City.
H. McD. McElrath, Esq., Knoxville, Tenn.
Gen. E. B. Chase, Lynden, Vt.
Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford.
Francis R. Skiddy, Esq., New-York City.
E. C. Freeman, Almont, Michigan.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The students of this institution, and all persons intending to join its classes, are requested to assemble at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on Monday, Oct. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making such preliminary arrangements as may be necessary before entering upon the regular course of study.

Prof. DWIGHT, of the Law School, may be found at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., during which time he will be pleased to meet any persons who may desire to obtain information in regard to the course of instruction, &c.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. PAINE'S plan of instruction is to allow students from City or country to pursue such branches as they prefer at hours suiting, independent of classes and progress, as rapidly as their ability and enterprise will permit. Young men or boys, whose difficidence have prevented their progress in large schools, receive here strictly individual attention.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DESROCHEFERMOY, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., reopened her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Sept. 15. Madame DON BERNARD, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

A FRENCH LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach her language to foreigners, offers her services to persons wishing to learn French, also to parents whose children receive instruction at home. Address M. E. A., Union-square Post-office.

EVENING LESSONS GIVEN IN THE German, French and Spanish languages, by a distinguished teacher, on easy terms; interview after 3 P. M. Address X. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st, bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. A well-established and profitable school for young ladies, situated in a pleasant and healthy district a short distance from the City, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who wishes to retire from the business. Terms reasonable and easy. For particulars, address Box No. 2,531 New-York Post-office.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO TEACH the English branches, wishes a situation in a boarding school, where her services would compensate for her board and washing, and the opportunity of improvement in French and music. Apply at No. 216 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an Institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR A PROTESTANT French or Swiss lady, to educate two girls, 12 and 10 years of age; must be a thorough musician, and speak French with a Parisian accent. Address J. C., No. 58 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing piano, guitar and singing, for a Southern Institution; salary liberal. Apply immediately, with testimonials, to the GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS daily or resident Governess, to teach English, French and Music. Address A. E., Box No. 3,383 Post-office.

A TEACHER—GRADUATE OF YALE—WISHES a few private pupils after 3 o'clock P. M. Highest testimonials and references. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks), and Music on the Piano, desires a re-engagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, box No. 1,504, Post office.

WANTED—TO GO TO ALABAMA, A LADY TO teach plain and ornamental penmanship, vocal music, guitar, embroidery, drawing and painting, (including Grecian.) Salary $25 a month, board and traveling expenses. Address E. B. C., Dayton, Marengo Co., Alabama.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience, a situation in a family or school as teacher of music, French, Latin and the English branches. New-York or vicinity preferred. Unexceptionable references given. Address C. L. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S
PIANO-FORTES,
Known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country.

IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, first-class makers, in good order, at very low prices.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS, (12 stops,) PEDAL BASS MELODEONS, and MELODEONS of every style for Church, School, or parlor use.

New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Rent allowed, if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.

We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!

But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.

Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE as well as in other particulars.

Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
STODART & MORRIS,
Manufacturers, New-York.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 428 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

J. & C. FISCHER—SUPERIOR CIRCULAR Pianos, full iron frame, patent dampers, unequaled for standing in tune. Wareroom, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. Manufactory, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 and 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.

Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with a suite-room in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 206 Eighth-av., near 21st-st.

Classes will be open for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Days of tuition, MONDAY and THURSDAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING.

Parents sending their children may rest assured that every pains will be taken to make them easy and graceful dancers; and, also, by a simple and perfect course of calisthenic exercises, which he will blend with their dancing lessons, tend to invigorate the health and physically develop and improve his pupils.

N. B.—A grand Soiree on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

Schools and private classes attended. Apply as above.

E. FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 3, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

YEAST CAKES—"WHAT CHEER."
The "WHAT CHEER" YEAST CAKES,
Made of pure, dry hops,
12 cents for a dozen Cakes.
For sale at all the principal
Groceries,
And at wholesale by
STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
No. 534 Broadway.

Be careful to inquire for the "What Cheer" Cakes, as these are the only ones I can guarantee.

260 HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260
In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS R. AGNEW
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS,
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.,
New-York.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BROOKLYN LOTS.—I WILL sell at public auction, at city salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 1st day of October, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described land and premises: all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Tenth (late Sixth) Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, beginning at the northerly corner of Dykeman and Conover streets, thence running northeasterly along Conover-street one hundred feet, thence northwesterly, parallel with Dykeman-street, one hundred feet, thence southwesterly parallel with Conover-street one hundred feet to Dykeman-street, and thence southeasterly along Dykeman-street one hundred feet to the corner of Conover-street, the place of beginning. GEORGE REMSEN, Sheriff.

WATER POWER AND FACTORY—FOR sale, a large stone factory and a never-failing water power, suitable for a paper mill, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx river, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe on the Harlem Railroad, with sixty acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barns, &c. The factory is four story, 50x30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one story building 25x35 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with water power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for city property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUABLE PROPERTY on Church, Anthony, Thomas and 10th sts.—Nos. 16 and 18 Thomas st., each 25 by 100 feet, near Church-st. Church-st.—Valuable lot with the building thereon, west side of Church st., between Anthony and Thomas sts., lot 25 by 100 feet, with privilege of alley 8 feet wide, to Anthony-st. 10th-st.—The valuable house and lot in fee, No. 39 10th-st., near 5th-av., in fine order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

CORNER STORE AND ADJOINING HOUSES on 6th-av. for sale upon most advantageous terms. The purchase money can be arranged to suit convenience. Location between 45th and 46th sts. Buildings of the handsomest description, and replete with every modern convenience and improvement, and offering rare inducements either for occupation or investment. Address or apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AT TUBBY HOOK—HAVING a front on the Hudson River, a beautiful site, containing three acres of land, adjoining the property of Messrs. Mann, Jones, &c., and in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Willett, Thompson, Brooks, &c. It commands a splendid view up and down the Hudson River, and Long Island Sound. It will be sold in separate parcels, if desired. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY AND ELIZABETH-ST.—For sale the valuable 3-story brick store No. 210 Bowery, running through to Elizabeth-st., together with two lots adjoining. The lot on the Bowery is 23x100 feet, and the Elizabeth-st. lot, joining on the rear, 75x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE FOR sale in East 18th-st., in consequence of the owner going abroad; a handsome three-story high-stoop, brown-stone front house, completely furnished, for $12,500; the house is 20 by 40 feet, well located, and contains all the modern improvements; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his manufactory and lot of ground, fronting on three wide streets. The main building is 4 stories high, 40x172. Size of lot, 103x172. For particulars, at Nos. 1,009 and 1,011 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
WM. D. ROGERS.

MURRAY-HILL.—FOR SALE, THE TWO SPACious brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop houses Nos. 248 and 252 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., each house is 25x72 feet; a large stable will be sold with either house. Call at the houses to examine them; for terms, upon the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., a full front, strictly first-class, three-story brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements; terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises through the day. Also, 2 houses on 39th-st., adjoining, also first-class, 21 feet 8 inches front, full depth lot.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE SITUATION FOR A boarding-house or hotel in White Plains, opposite the new Court-house; lot 110 feet by 200 deep; building in good order; good water and fruit. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. F. JENKINS, Surveyor, White Plains, or M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, or to J. H. TRAYNIER, on the premises.

CAIRO CITY LOTS FOR SALE—OR WOULD be exchanged for New-York City property. Four lots of land in Alexander County, State of Illinois, first addition to the City of Cairo, block 2, Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 12. These lots are well situated on the Ohio levee. Apply to C. T. CURTIS, No. 56 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE, above 23d-st., an extra-size elegant stone-front house, furnished, together with stable, built in the best manner, for the use of the owner, who designs going to Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, THE brown-stone front

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.
AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.
The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSWOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.
This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.
Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.
CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DRESSELL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted us by country Banks and Bankers.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance stocks sent on application.

EUGENE THOMSON, NO. 37 WILLIAM-st., offers at PRIVATE SALE the following desirable Insurance Stocks for permanent investment:

Arctic Co.	$50 each	Home	100 each
Atlantic, of Br'lyn.	50 each	Jefferson	$100 each
Brewsrt.	50 each	Jersey City	50 each
City	70 each	Knickerbocker	40 each
Columbia Marine	100 each	Long Island	50 each
Commonwealth	100 each	Lamar	100 each
Equitable	35 each	Mercantile Mutual	100 each
Excelsior	50 each	Manhattan	50 each
Firemen's	17 each	Resolute	100 each
Grocer's	50 each	Relief	50 each
Goodhue	100 each	St. Mark's	25 each
Harmony	50 each	Security	50 each
Howard	50 each	Williamsburgh City	50 each
Hanover	50 each	Washington	50 each

Also, 100 shares American Express Company.
40 shares Broadway Bank.
5 shares Empire City Insurance Company.
Securities negotiated at Brokers' Board by
EUGENE THOMSON,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners, etc., will attend at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, chartered by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 18, 1859.
EDWIN CROSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.
N. B.—The business of the Company will be the transportation of passengers and freights by steamship between the ports of New-York and San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. of 1859, No. 54 William-st., NEW-YORK, September 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this company accepted thereon, in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO. NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 20th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS—DUE ON THE 1st of October, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York:
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.....$40 each
Hannibal and St. Joseph R. Coupons.$35 and $17 50 ea.
St. Mary's Ship Canal Co. Coupons...$35 and 17 50 each
Buffalo and State Line R. Coupons.....$35 each

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay the interest Warrants on the following named Securities, falling due Oct. 1, viz:
Ross County (Ohio) Court-house Bonds.
Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Second Mortgage Bonds.
Madison and Indianapolis Ten per cent. Extension Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMPTON AND NEW-YORK R. CO., SYRACUSE, Sept. 27, 1859.
THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMPTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD CO. will pay the interest due on their Bonds on the 1st day of October next, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.
O. WELSH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTees of the Evergreens will be held on the grounds of the Cemetery, in the office, on MONDAY, Oct. 3, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., at which time two Trustees are to be elected for one year, and two to serve three years.
By order of the Board. JOHN BENNETT, Secretary and General Agent.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Land Grant Bonds of the "Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company of Missouri," due Oct. 1, 1854, will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jessup, house agent, &c., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.
M. BRAYMAN, President.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on the 10th of October. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE Haute and Alton, Belleville and Illinois-town Railway Company, are requested to send their names and address, and the numbers and kind of bonds held by them, to ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of Bondholders, care of S. J. Tilden, No. 43 Wall-st.

LOGAN COUNTY, VA., MINING AND MANufacturing COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on October 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 35th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, by order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 24 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES WANTED.—$50,000 wanted in good bonds and mortgages on improved property, in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, in sums of from $5,000 to $10,000. Apply to J. C., care of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY, On presentation at their Banking Office, the Coupons on San Francisco City Water Works 10 per Cent. Bonds.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

WANTED—AMERICAN EXPRESS, AMERICAN Gnano, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Stocks, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

COUPONS OF THE SCHUYLER COUNTY (Illinois) Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid by MILLS & MAY, No. 318 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.—For sale by their Agent,
C. E. HABICHT, No. 121 Pearl-st.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.
POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS,
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS.
And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.
This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.
At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.
This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.
The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.
ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.
No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
W. H. PECKHAM,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FREDERICK W. MACY,
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	W. TAYLOR HALL, Balt.,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	WM. WILKENS, Baltimore,
	JAMES F. COX.

JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.
R. F. HALSTED, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
W. E. VERMILYE, M. D. }
☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 6 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, and Newtown, West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFter MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M., and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M., and 3¼ P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of LAWTON, GOODRICH & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. B. Goodrich having retired.
P. B. LAWTON
E. B. GOODRICH,
H. S. SEDGWICK.
The business will be continued under the firm of LAWTON & CO.
P. B. LAWTON.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1859. H. S. SEDGWICK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE junior partner of the firm of MILLER & WILSON, piano-forte manufacturers, of the City of New-York, that the copartnership ceases to exist from this date.
The business will be carried on at the same place by the undersigned. All business will hereafter be transacted by and in the name of the junior partner. No notice will be taken of any bills of account made after this date, unless transacted by or upon a written order from the undersigned. A. WILSON, Junior Partner,
No. 137 East 35th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Oct. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house one hundred feet east of the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
DANIEL GALLAGHER,
FRANCIS SATCOM,
CHARLES SMITHSON, } Building Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES P. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via the
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
This well-known and splendid steamer, having been thoroughly refitted, will commence her regular Fall trips on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, N. R. Freight received Sept. 29.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board must be accompanied with clearance from Custom-house.
For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
Her next trips will be Oct. 25, Nov. 15.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins..... CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$35 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship COMMONWEALTH, and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $28; New-York to Columbia, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HINRICKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—The Agent of the NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard Line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAMER VANDERBILT, TO HAVRE, OCT. 8.—Two first cabin tickets for sale, with a very choice state room, one of the first selections, and in the best part of the ship. Apply immediately to SATTERLEE & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

EXCURSION TO THE GREAT OYSTER Bed of Long Island Sound by the steamboat GEO. LAW, on SUNDAY, Oct. 2; leaving Catharine-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at Delancy-st., 10th-st. and 28th-st. Fare for the whole excursion, $1. The GEO. LAW lands at Whitestone, City Island, New Rochelle and Glen Cove as usual.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10¼ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER SOUTH AMERICA will leave Pier No. 6, North River, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M. Fare, cabin $2 00, $1 00. For freight or passage, apply to L. KENNY, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 281 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents gentlemen $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS
Dedicated to the culture of
COMEDY, MUSIC, BALLET,
BY
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
This establishment, newly constructed and designed from plans and designs furnished by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
IS NOW OPEN.
The doors will be opened at 7¼ o'clock, precisely.
The entertainments will commence at 8 with a new domestic drama in a fairy frame called
DOT,
representing Charles Dickens' beautiful story,
THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
The characters will be sustained by the following artists:
John Peerybingle.....Mr. Harry Pearson
Dot, (his wife).....Miss Agnes Robertson
In which character she will sing the ballad "Auld Robin Gray."
Tilly Slowboy...{A charity girl who / takes care of the baby}...Mrs. Wood
In which character she will sing "My first love was a sailor boy."
Caleb Plummer.....(a toy-maker).....Mr. J. Jefferson
Bertha.....(his blind daughter).....Miss Sara Stevens
Edward Plummer.....(his son).....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mrs. Fielding {reduced in circumstances in consequence of a crisis in the indigo trade} Mrs. Blake
May Fielding.(Edward's sweetheart).Mrs. J. H. Allen
Tackleton.....{a toy-merchant, / master to Caleb,}...Mr. T. B. Johnston
Characters in the Fairy Prologue:
Fairies of the old school, much reduced in circumstances, proud of their family, but not above complaint:
Oberon.....Miss Secor
Titania.....Miss Fielding
Puck.....Miss Gimber
Ariel.....Miss Clinton
"Latter day" Fairies, strong, hard-working and useful little things, not at all proud:
Home.....Miss Emily Florence
Kettle.....Miss Shew
Cradle.....Miss Denham
The Cricket.....Miss Burke
The drop curtain, representing Aristophanes reading one of his comedies, near the city, at sunset, has been designed and painted by Mr. RUSSELL SMITH.
ACT I. The first scene, a wood near Dot

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At a regular meeting of the Board, at 2 P. M. yesterday, all the members were present except Mayor TIEMANN, who had gone home unwell early in the day. The complaint against Dr. A. S. JONES, charging him with receiving a bribe, was dismissed. Messrs. STILLMAN and BAILEY declined voting with regard to this matter. Officer WM. B. TOOMBS, of the Fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department. Officer HENRY H. STEPHENS, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was fined thirty days' pay for playing cards in a porter-house with his uniform on. Mr. BOWEN presented a resolution in favor of appointing Messrs. STRANAHAN and STILLMAN, Mayor TIEMANN and Mayor POWELL a Committee to submit a list of poll-clerks for the next election at the next meeting of the Board, and declaring that in the appointment of poll-clerks it is just and proper that both political parties be represented at each poll, and that where it is practicable one Democrat and one Republican should be appointed for each District. The resolution was adopted. The resignation of JOHN B. PERKINS, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was accepted, and the Board adjourned to Friday next, at 1:45 P. M.

THE TAMMANY HALL SLATE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* informs that paper that the Democratic leaders here have agreed upon Postmaster ISAAC V. FOWLER as the nominee for Mayor. "JOHN E. DEVLIN (son-in-law of STETSON, of the Astor House,) is to be the candidate for Corporation Counsel, WM. H. LEONARD to be the nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court, the Hon. Judge MONCRIEFF to be renominated for Justice of the Superior Court, HENRY ALKER, a warm personal friend of JAMES T. BRADY, probably to be nominated for Judge of the Marine Court. Senators MATHER, ELY and SCHELL will be renominated to the Senate from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts, and RICHARD B. CONNOLLY from the Seventh, in place of DOUGHERTY, deceased. Gov. MCELROY will be renominated for Governor of the Almshouse.

THE LAST REFINEMENT IN BUSINESS DRUMMING.—The financial editor of the *Independent*, referring to some of the modern extravagances practiced by jobbing-houses at Boston and elsewhere, in the way of courting custom, says: "We are *reliably* informed that a large business firm in this City have now contracted with their establishment, in full *blast*, a well-furnished eating, drinking, and smoking saloon, where the customers of the house are regularly introduced at *certain* hours, and if *occasion* requires, at intervals, several times between. The "institution" is elegant, it is remarked, is highly appreciated by the patronized, it is remarked, is highly appreciated by the fraternity, and works "admirably." It sometimes happens that the customers of this "popular house" in consequence of other engagements, are unable to call upon them daily. A note is made of such absence, and, if it is too long protracted, a young man is dispatched in the evening to the hotel, with a bottle of wine, to "jog the memory" of the delinquent.

COMPLIMENT TO COL. DURYEA.—A large number of the most prominent merchants in the City have started a subscription for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of their regard and appreciation to Col. H. DURYEA, who has recently retired from the command of the Seventh Regiment. He has done the City an essential service in bringing this body of troops to its present high state of discipline and efficiency, and in developing a proper *esprit de corps* among our citizen-soldiers. Seventeen firms have already subscribed fifty dollars each: and we understand that the list will remain open a week longer at the store of MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place.

A CONTRADICTORY VERDICT.—The Jury, in the case of JAMES GAFFNEY, who was crushed to death by the falling of a wall at Nos. 113 and 115 Greenwich-street—the particulars of which were published in yesterday's TIMES—returned the following peculiar verdict: "JAMES GAFFNEY came to his death by injuries received by the falling of an area wall on premises Nos. 313 and 315 Greenwich-street, and *the accident was caused by the negligence of deceased in removing the braces from said wall; and they further censure the contractor and foreman in not keeping a strict watch on said braces and wall.*

A DEAD BODY FOUND IN JONES' WOODS.—Some boys, while playing in Jones' Woods on Thursday, found the body of a respectably-dressed man, about 25 years of age, and apparently a German, who had been dead but a few hours. Two white pocket-handkerchiefs—one marked CAROLINE T. E. SILL—a paper on which was written 93 Elm-st., and an empty laudanum vial, were found in his pockets. A post-mortem examination revealed a quantity of the narcotic in the stomach of deceased. Coroner JACKMAN'S Jury rendered a verdict that death resulted from its effects.

REPAIRING THE CITY HALL.—The initiatory steps in the work of repairing the City Hall were taken yesterday. Workmen were busy there hoisting a derrick, on which the girders of the roof are to be supported, to the second story. After they had done this, however, they were compelled to rest from their labors, for the carpenters were not there to cut away the wood-work under the roof. The carpenters will be engaged there to-day.

THE BROADWAY SHOOTING CASE.—JAMES CASEY, who, in company with several others, attacked a party of young men, on Friday night, 23d ult., near the Brandreth House, and was shot by one of the assailed, lies at the City Hospital in about the same condition as previously reported. Dr. HULL, one of the surgeons of the Hospital, who has the patient under his care, thinks he will recover.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.—The hulk, *Florence Nightingale*, which has been used for some time past as a floating hospital in the Lower Bay, was brought up yesterday morning and anchored off Staten Island, where, it is said, she will remain until Winter, and then she will be hauled alongside the public-store dock at Quarantine.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT-RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH.—The Corporation of Trinity, at a meeting on the 28th inst., elected to the office of Assistant-Rector the Rev. Mr. MORGAN DIX, their youngest Assistant-Minister. Mr. DIX was ordained Deacon in 1852, and in 1855 was appointed an Assistant-Minister of Trinity Church at the same time with Drs. HAIGHT, HOBART, WESTON, VINTON, OGILBY and YOUNG.

Police Reports.

A HORSE THIEF'S CONFESSION.—A young man named John Jones, *alias* Clifford, *alias* Robinson, was arrested, on Wednesday, on board of one of the southern steamers, just before her departure, on a charge of being a horse thief. After having spent some time in a cell at the Eleventh Ward Station house, the prisoner confessed some of his misdeeds to Capt. Squires. He said that he stole a fine pair of horses, with sleigh and robes to match, some months ago, from a stable in Waterford, Erie County, Penn. Driving as far as possible the first day, he disposed of the sleigh and robes for a mere trifle, and started the next morning on horseback, leading the other animal. Soon he met a clergyman, who was on his way to preach in a neighboring village. Engaging in conversation, Clifford prevailed on the divine to exchange horses—receiving for the two stolen ones, not only the minister's nag, but two dollars in money, and a loaded revolver, which latter the minister said he never traveled without. Forsaking the company of the good man, the thief rode until he became weary and sore, when he sold the horse for all it was worth, and started for New-Orleans. There he squandered his money in dissipation. Thence he went up the Mississippi, and, after leading a dishonest life in several of the Western cities, he came on to New-York, where an accidental meeting with a man who knew him in New-Orleans resulted in his arrest. Clifford is held until the Pennsylvania authorities are heard from.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—About a month ago, a young man named Joseph Pollock was passing at night through the Battery, on his way to his home, when he was waylaid and robbed of a heavy gold watch and chain, with a peculiar seal attached, and $70 in money. He related his loss to the Police and described the property. The seal had been owned formerly by Officer Flavin, of the First Ward, and he kept a look-out for it. Yesterday, on the corner of Wall-street and Broadway, he observed a young man wearing the bauble. Of course, he was asked where he procured it, and he answered that he had purchased it a few days ago from a jeweler at No. 19 Rector-street, named Conrad Boeske. The latter was appealed to, and said it had been sold to him by a man he did not know. He was suspected, however, of being a receiver of stolen goods, and Alderman BRADY issued a warrant to have his place searched. Officers Flavin and Hillyer executed it, and found not only the stolen watch and chain, but a lot of dry goods, consisting of silks, flannels, &c., which Boeske finally acknowledged he had bought from John Paul Rance, a young man who is employed in a wholesale dry goods store, and the same person, the jeweler alleges, who sold him the watch, chain and seal. Rance was arrested. He admitted having stolen the goods and selling them to Boeske. Both prisoners were held for examination.

KNOW YOUR ROOM-MATES.—Elizabeth Robbins, Elvira Schultz and Charles Schermerhorn hired a wagon and went to Hoboken for a ride. They returned to the City rather late and very mellow. John Cane and Josephine Meyer invited them to spend the evening at the house of the latter, No. 41 McDougal-street. There the party drank more wine and afterwards all went to sleep in the same room. In the morning Cane was missing, and so was Elizabeth Robbins' gold watch, chain and diamond ring, valued in the aggregate at $105. Elizabeth told the story to a policeman, who found Cane, and Justice KELLEY had him locked up for examination.

The Fourth Ward Coffee Room.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In response to your appeal I have received:

From Sherman Brothers	$5 00
From J. Wild	1 00
From B. Peck	1 00
From No. 52 Beekman-street	3 00
From resident of "Hartford," Conn	5 00
From Cash	5 00
From Cash	1 00
From Cash	20 00
From C. S	50 00
From Cash	5 00
From Cash	5 00
From Yorkville Baptist Sunday School	10 00
From Cash	5 00
From Cash	6 00
Total	$122 00

I have some six reformed ones now on my hands, one a chemist, others men of education and business, and all *willing to work in any way for a living*. Would any who are in want of labor assist by calling on me and see them? ORVILLE GARDNER,
Superintendent of the Fourth Ward Reading Room.
SEPT. 28, 1859.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Bursting of a Boiler at the Girard House—One Man Killed and another Badly Injured.

Soon after 6 o'clock yesterday morning a large boiler in the cellar of the Girard House, on the corner of West Broadway and Chambers-street, exploded with a loud report, instantly killing a man named JOHN O'CONNOR and severely scalding JOHN COLLINS, the fireman. The boiler was a locomotive boiler of the Montgomery pattern, some 12 feet long by 4 in diameter, and had been in use about two years. It was situated near the eastern party wall, and the force of the explosion was so great that the tessellated marble floor of the barber's shop, directly overhead, was upheaved to the ceiling—many of the blocks having splintered to pieces, and the joists of the floor were nearly all broken. The furniture of the shop was completely destroyed. There were three persons in the room when the flooring was blown up, and though they were much frightened they escaped unharmed by the shower of falling fragments. The glass in the windows of the reading-room, which is directly in front of the barber's shop, as well as that in the windows of the adjoining room, which is occupied as the office of the hotel, was smashed, and the window frames were forced into the street. The walls of the reading-room were also cracked by the concussion, the shock of which was felt by the occupants of the fifth story.

O'CONNOR, the deceased, was a plumber, and he had been engaged all night in repairing some of the water pipes, connected with the boiler. Just as the accident occurred he had sat down to rest. He was found quite dead, half buried in bricks and mortar. Upon examination a deep wound was found upon the left side of his head, made by a piece of the boiler iron. His left arm was broken, and both legs were fractured in several places. JOHN COLLINS, the fireman was removed to the City Hospital. He was injured mostly from being scalded externally by the steam, although he sustained some severe bruises. The medical authorities at the Hospital do not regard his condition as very critical. He states that the boiler was nearly full of water at the time it exploded, and that the fires had just been lighted in the arches. This, of course, cannot be correct. The general impression is that O'CONNOR, while repairing the pipes, turned the faucet of the feed-pipe and forgot all about it, thus preventing the flow of water into the boiler. In consequence, steam was generated too rapidly and the explosion followed. There was no engine attached to the boiler. It was simply used for driving a steam force-pump.

Coroner O'KEEFE summoned a jury yesterday, who visited the scene of the disaster and viewed O'CONNOR'S body. It was not deemed advisable to take any testimony, however, until this morning, at 10 o'clock, when a thorough investigation is promised. Meantime, a number of engineers and machinists have been summoned to examine the boiler and give their opinions as to the cause of the explosion.

Explosion of a Boiler on Board a Propeller in the Bay.

While the propeller *Enterprise*, Capt. BENJ. VAN PELT, was proceeding down the Bay on Wednesday afternoon, she burst her boiler when within a short distance of the Lighthouse at Robbins Reef. One man is said to have been severely scalded, though not dangerously so; and aside from rendering the vessel disabled, no serious results attended the accident. After casting anchor, Capt. VAN PELT hoisted the usual signal of distress, which, it is stated, was observed, but entirely disregarded by those in charge of the Staten Island Ferry Company's boats, *Huguenot* and *Staten Islander*, which soon after passed within a short distance of the propeller. She was subsequently towed into Port Richmond by the steamer *Jonas C. Heartt*.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Republican Assembly Conventions in Kings County were held last evening. The nominations were as follows:

First District—George W. Stilwell. Delegates to Judicial Convention: S. N. Meeker, F. L. Dallon.

Second District—D. O. Bradley. Delegates: E. D. Culver, Lucien Birdseye.

Third District—Harmanus B. Duryea. Delegates: H. B. Duryea, George G. Reynolds.

Fourth District—Theodore Tilton. Delegates: Thomas H. Rodman, Lewis Reed, Jr.

Fifth District—Lucius C. Andrus. Delegates: Charles Jones, P. W. Ostrander.

Sixth District—No nomination was made in this District. The Convention adjourned to Monday next.

Seventh District—In this District Dr. Frank Tuthill was renominated by acclamation. Delegates: Seth B. Coles, James Gridley.

NAVAL STORES.—Of the Government Contracts for provisions, deliverable at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, free of cost and risk to the United States, within five days after the notification of the acceptance of the bids, that for 1,000 barrels mess pork has been awarded to Mr. WM. MATHEWS, at $16 97 per barrel, and that for 1,000 barrels beef to Messrs. COATS & DEGRAW, at $13 95 per barel.

WATCHMAN DROWNED.—A private watchman, known as "Peter," was drowned at Loomis' Wharf, on Thursday night. It is supposed that he accidentally fell overboard from the brig *Laura*, of which vessel he had charge.

A shoe-dealer of Lynn, has mysteriously disappeared within a few days, leaving his creditors minus some $20,000. He bought goods on time and sold them for cash.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY.

Under-garments,
And Men's Furnishing
Goods.
The cheapest and best
Goods in the City.
at
RANKIN'S
No. 637 Broadway.
and No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.
To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

As the apple on the borders of the Dead Sea, however tempting to the sight, is repugnant to the taste, and is nothing but ashes at the core, so experience detects, beneath the glare and tinsel of vicious pleasures nothing but delusion, mortification and disease. Ye to whom this applies, throw off the infatuation, and avail yourselves of the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Hours for consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM IS OVER.—Buy your Fall Hat at KNOX'S. It is storm-proof and time-proof, elegant, stylish, comfortable, and moderate in price. These are excellent qualities, characteristic of all of Knox's fabrics, and which cannot fail to command the appreciation of an intelligent public. When you want a tip-top hat, visit Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

UNCOMMONLY ATTRACTIVE.—The entertainments to-day are uncommonly attractive at BARNUM'S Museum. The Mysterious Stranger, and a grand ballet this evening. Two admirable pieces, and dancing by the exquisite Gale Sisters this afternoon. On Monday, "Out of the Depths" will be produced for the first time.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The penetrative and healing action of this potent salve is a marvel throughout the world. Nothing else should be relied on in scrofula, cancer, salt rheum, erysipelas, and external injuries. Sold 60 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of
WARNER, PECK & CO.
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED.
Don't forget that there is an India-rubber Spring Bed at No. 312 Broadway, opposite the Hospital. You are invited to call and judge for yourselves whether there is another in the market half as good. Look at it.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 30.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, 90	88¾	50	N. Y. Central R.	s30 81
10,000	do	b60 88¾	50	do	b30 81½
4,000	Virginia S. 6s	94¾	417	do	81½
3,000	Miss. State 6s	83½	112	do	81½
2,000	do	83½	150	do	81½
10,000	do	84	100	do	s30 81½
5,000	do	b30 85	50	do	b30 81¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	83¼	200	do	b60 81¾
3,500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	102	150	do	b60 81¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76	99	50	do	s30 81¾
1,000	E. R. 3d m. bds. '83	65½	100	do	s10 81¾
5,000	E. R. 3d mtg. bds.	30	50	do	s10 81¾
1,000	H. R. R. 3d mtg.	77	300	do	b60 81¾
2,000	do	76½	50	do	b60 81¾
2,000	M. C. R. R. Mg. 1st			do	Hudson River R. 31⅞
	R. R. Convr'ble Bds	90¾	50	do	35
2,000	Ill. Cen. R'd Bds	89	500	Reading Railroad	44½
10	Merchants Bank	107	1000	do	s30 44¾
75	do	106¾	200	do	s60 44¾
50	Phenix Bank	109½	300	do	b10 44½
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.	80	75	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94
35	do	79¾	50	do	93⅞
50	do	s30 79¾	50	Harlem R. Pref.	36
50	do	79¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 44
40	do	79¾	500	do	44½
13	Del. & Hud C. Co.	94½	150	do	b30 44¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 74	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	23
100	do	73¾	100	do	23
50	do	s30 73¾	150	Panama Railroad	117¾
100	do	b30 73¾	150	do	s60 117¾
100	do	s15 73¾	200	Illinois Cen. R.	s60 66½
150	do	s60 73½	250	do	66¾
100	do	74	300	do	s60 66¾
150	do	b60 74¾	100	Chic. & R. Is. R.	b60 67
100	Clev. and Toledo R.	21	600	do	s3 66¾
200	do	21¾	200	do	b30 66¾
100	do	21¾	100	do	b60 67¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	102¾	500	Erie Rail'd	p&c 5
12,000	Missouri S. 6s	83½	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S	s30 23
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	80	100	Illinois C. R.	b30 66¾
75	do	b10 80	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	74
200	Reading Rail'd.	s30 43¾	100	do	s10 74
100	Mich. Cen. R.	44⅛	100	do	s10 73½
100	do	44⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 21½
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	81¾	100	do	21¾
50	do	b60 81¾	100	do	21¾
300	do	b60 81¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 67
500	do	b5 81¾	100	do	s10 66¾
100	do	s3 81¾	200	do	66½

FRIDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges are somewhat easier than on the last mail day. The business for the German steamers sailing to-morrow and to touch at Southampton is not large. The sales on London were at 110¼@110½ ℔ cent., Bank and Bankers' bills, and 110@109⅞ prime Merchant bills. On Paris, f.5.15@f.5.14⅛. On both points there was more competition from Southern-drawn Exchange. In consequence of the dull demand, the Gold bars by the last California arrival were not all taken up for immediate shipment, and the amount of Specie to go forward to-morrow is about $650,000 in Gold, and $235,000 in Mexican Silver. From the South we hear that Exchange is held rather firmer than is now justified in this market, owing to the stiffness of our rates last week. Of course this difference will soon be equalized. The remittances at hand to-day leave a small loss, in some instances, particularly on London.

There is a good demand for Money from the Stock Brokers, with an easy supply at 6 ℔ cent., on call, from outside lenders and the Trust Companies, and 6 @ 7 ℔ cent. at Bank. In the Discount Market, the offering of strictly genuine mercantile paper, 4 @ 6 months, is hardly up to the demand, and a choice list was taken to-day as low as 6½ ℔ cent., and other first-class paper at 7 ℔ cent. outside of Bank. Fair or single name bills rate, as usual, 1½ @ 2 ℔ cent. dearer to the borrower. There is no free supply of short acceptances, for the moment, to test the rates. Last transactions in choice names 6 @ 6½ ℔ cent. The general appearance of the Money Market is one of much steadiness, considering the falling Bank Averages. The main reason for this appears to be that with the exception of some speculative business on the Stock Exchange, the demand is strictly of a regular and healthy mercantile character, there being few or no Railway, Real Estate or Steamship enterprises in the market for money.

The Stock Exchange was only moderately active in the sales of the day, with an undetermined tone at the close, as between the speculators for the rise or fall. The *Bulls* give the market less decided support than early in the week, while the *Bears* continue to increase their contracts on time, though without making much impression on New-York Central, Galena or Reading on the Share list, or Missouri sixes on the State Stocks. Central closes about ¼@⅜ lower than yesterday, the sales falling off to about 4,500 shares all told. Galena a fraction better than yesterday, and Reading in demand, both cash and on sellers' option. On the other hand, Rock Island sold down to 66 ℔ cent. and closed 66¼ against 66¾@67, yesterday, and Toledo, Illinois Central and both the Michigan Roads were weak and lower. The last sale of Reading was 44⅜, seller 30, not 43¾ as misprinted on the official list. Pacific Mail fell to 80 ℔ cent., (and a fraction below on the printed list,) on a report in one of the morning papers that VANDERBILT is to carry a mail for the Government next week, in default of the Johnson contract. The report is not yet confirmed, and the California mails, from this side at least, are yet in abeyance, although something must be determined by Wednesday next. Panama shares are steady. The General market closed dull.

The transfers of the Erie Company closed this afternoon for the annual election, which is to take place on Tuesday week, October 11. We understand that the English delegation—Mr. EVANS, an experienced railway man, and his colleague—have had frequent interviews with the Receiver and other prominent parties here, interested as Stock and Bond brokers, and that the inclination of these conferences—though nothing definite will be determined until after the annual meeting and election on the 11th—is against any *scaling* process whatever, so far as the principal of the Bonds and Shares is in issue, but in favor of converting the non-mortgage Bonds into a Preference Stock, to bear 7 ℔ cent. interest after a given date. It is the general wish, we believe, that the stockholders, as far as practicable, should attend the present meeting *in person*, and that all the old proxies, to whomsoever issued, should be revoked, or, at all events (where personal attendance is out of the question), renewed under instructions. The interest shown on the occasion by the Stockholders should be as direct and general as possible, to make sure of an able and diligent Board of Directors for the future management of the property.

The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Illinois Central Railroad for the third week in September were:

	1859.	1858.
Passengers	$20,013 49	$24,944 48
Freight	22,189 68	23,737 08
Mails	1,034 95	1,046 65
Total	$43,238 12	$49,728 21

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant United States Treasurer, in this City, during the month of September:

Sept. 1, 1859, by balance		$1,664,159 23
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$2,804,485 65	
Patent Fees	7,047 20	
Post-office Department	147,002 26	
Treasury Notes	335,100 00	
Loans and Transfers	104,949 78	
Miscellaneous	57,074 04—	3,455,658 93
Total		$5,119,818 16
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$2,883,613 12	
Post-office Drafts	68,502 06—	2,952,115 18
Sept. 30, 1859, Balance		$2,167,702 98
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$2,649,801 28	
By Receipts during the Month	1,370,010 09—	4,019,811 37
To payments		1,624,328 12
Balance		$2,395,483 25
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts		$63,846 40
To Payments		22,051 00
Balance		$41,795 40
By receipts for Customs in Sept., 1859		$2,804,485 65
By receipts for Customs in Sept., 1858		2,466,241 32
Increase in Sept., 1859		$338,244 33
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$345,218 30
By Coin received during the Month	$67,033,65	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	210,768 72—	277,801 77
Total		$623,020 07
To payments in Coin	$71,760 71	
To payments in Fine Bars	204,164 98—	275,925 69
Balance		$347,094 38
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$4,604,918 63	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	275,567 70—	4,880,549 33
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	113,793 24	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	201,393 97	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	69,063 91—	384,251 12
Total		$5,264,800 45
Less due Depositors		159,703 76
Balance		$5,105,096 69

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW-YORK, FOR THE MONTH ENDING SEPT. 30.

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$20,000	
Foreign Bullion	22,000	
United States Bullion	160,000—	$202,000
Deposits and Purchases of Silver.		
Foreign Coins	$18,000	
Foreign Bullion	3,000	
U. S. Bullion, (contained in Gold.)	2,000	
U. S. Bullion, (Old Coin)	10,000	
U. S. Bullion, (Lake Superior)	2,000	
British Mint Bars	13,000—	$48,000
Total Deposits.		
Payable in Bars	$175,000	
Payable in Coin	75,000—	$250,000
Gold Bars stamped		$217,228 77
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Phil., for Coinage		$96,253 82

At the election of Directors of the Hudson River Bridge Company, at Albany, held this week, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Messrs. Erastus Corning, Albany; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield; Samuel Sloan, New-York; William H. Swift, Boston; John L. Schoolcraft, Albany; Edmund H. Miller, New-York; Sidney T. Fairchild, Cazenovia, and Henry H. Martin, Albany.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 4 ℔ cent.

ISAAC G. OGDEN, Esq., has been unanimously elected cashier of the New-York County Bank, caused by the resignation of Mr. ALEXANDER MASTERSON.

The *Asia's* mails contain no new items of special interest. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 13th September, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£8,508,922	Increase	£719,231
Other deposits	13,074,640	Increase	7,240
Rest	3,716,787	Increase	2,985
On the other side of the account:			
Governm't Securities	11,220,018	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	18,957,161	Decrease	59,709
Notes unemployed	9,834,325	Increase	706,585

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,060,360, being a decrease of £257,080; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,120,822, showing an increase of £484,400 when compared with the preceding return.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since January 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$1,097,966	$1,295,477	$1,640,362
Thrown on Market	564,660	1,428,634	1,567,887
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$82,070,562	$47,768,913	$93,457,957
Thrown on Market	78,589,357	55,320,306	93,517,157

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,602	$513,908	317	$88,550	201	$83,434
Mf. of Cotton	1,388	198,715	88	21,792	104	20,822
Mf. of Silk	504	442,640	22	12,875	34	21,743
Mf. of Flax	1,828	149,247	1,220	52,700	209	25,938
Miscellaneous	417	134,284	271	16,651	135	7,156
Total	5,739	1,438,794	1,918	$191,568	683	$129,093
		191,568				1,438,794
Total Entered		$1,630,362	Total Marketed			$1,567,887

The New Ocean Line.

From the San Francisco Daily National, Sept. 1.

We have before alluded to the proposed great improvement in ocean travel to California through the purchase of the magnificent steamships of the Collins line. Advices from New-York inform us that through the joint agency of the Pacific Mail Company and that of the Panama Railroad, a Company has been formed under the name of the "North Atlantic," to place the steamships *Atlantic*, *Baltic* and *Adriatic* on the route from New-York to Aspinwall. On the 1st of October the contract between the United States Mail line and the Pacific Company will terminate, so that hereafter the Collins steamers above named, will connect with the *Golden Age*, *Golden Gate*, and others of the line on the Pacific. The importance of this improvement in our ocean travel cannot be too highly estimated. The Collins steamers are of vast capacity, fast, and will be fitted up with every comfort for steerage and cabin. They will rival the regularity of the boats on this side, and make direct trips, thus shortening the time several days. The establishment of this line will give greater inducements to immigration to California, affording more frequent voyages, and will give to steerage passengers a certainty of comfort and security never before attained on the Atlantic side. Our mercantile community, we are glad to know, will also be greatly benefited by ample freight room, as arrangements are being made for carrying a much larger quantity at moderate rates.

It remains to be seen whether California will sustain this enterprise—whether her citizens will give their countenance and support to maintain on the route the most costly and thoroughly constructed steamers in the world. We believe they will. The liberal management of the Pacific Company's steamers, their admirable appointments and fine order, the regularity and safety with which they have transported passengers, mails, and freight, for the last ten years—without loss—has become a part of the history of our State, and it cannot be denied, that Californians have looked upon all this with pride and satisfaction. The stale cry of "monopoly" raised for the benefit of him whom a contemporary well-styles "the Highwayman of the Seas," can no longer avail. The present Company is an independent organization, without even Government patronage, and the clamor, which for years has pursued the Pacific Mail Company, can no longer attach to the line on either ocean. It may still be continued for political effect, but the people are tired of the child's play, which harps up a worn-out theme, and for partisan effect still keeps upon a puerile cry of "extortion" and "monopoly." The fact is, the Pacific Mail Company is now an incorporation with its stock diffused through a thousand channels; with President, Vice-President and Directors chosen by the people who own its stock. It has not now even a mail contract to entitle it to political opposition. With then, its capital, reliability and the new features so opportunely brought forward, this new ocean line may be of immense benefit to California, and we join with every right thinking citizen in giving it the fullest encouragement.

VANDERBILT and his black-mailing operations, it is said, have been brought to a close—not at the cost of California—but for the purpose of ridding us of his unreliable and irresponsible operations. Our shippers of treasure avoided him, and passengers took the mail line as the surest and safest. What then has been lost by this rumored "buying him up?" He has made room for a new line, one of capital, directed by men of acknowledged worth and integrity, and one on which we can depend in all times and seasons. We have the assurance of a prudent and strictly responsible administration of its affairs, giving to the public all the facilities required at the lowest cost. The charge so quickly brought forward that *high fares* will be the result of this arrangement, is silenced by the fact, that even the old line, without opposition, and in the face of the wildest Frazer River excitement, refused in New-York to advance steerage fare, and even reduced it at that time 25 per cent., in accordance with a promise made to the public months before the new mines were discovered.

"Monopoly and exorbitant rates of passage" may do as captions for sensation paragraphs in opposition journals, but the day for this clamor has passed by; much as it may have suited the times once, it is a senseless folly now. California has been calling loudly for a peoples line, and in the immense facilities afforded to us under these new arrangements, we can have it more fully and effectually, than under any of these ill-assorted organizations, which, bearing the name of the "people," only struggle for life for a year or two, and then sink all the capital invested.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, and in fair demand; sales 2,000 bbls. WHEAT steady; Chicago Spring, to arrive, lower; sales 6,000 bushels old Standard Chicago Spring, to arrive, at 72c.; 1,000 bushels No. 2 do., to arrive, at 87c.@88c., closing at the former figure; 14,000 bushels No. 1 do., from store, at 90c.; 4,000 bushels Canada Club, at 90c.; 5,000 bushels Amber Iowa, at 95c.; 3,000 bushels fair White Canada, at $1 10½; 3,000 bushels good do. at $1 13. CORN scarce and firm; sales 1,000 bushels Toledo, at 83c. OATS firm; sales 8,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at 37½c. BARLEY firm; sales 8,000 bushels Canada, at 75c.; 3,000 bushels prime do., at 77c. RYE in demand; sales 3,000 bushels Western at 72c. WHISKY steady. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. WHEAT unchanged; request fair; sales 5,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1; 1,100 bushels medium, at $1 10; and a small lot very choice white Michigan, in bbls., at $1 37. CORN—Market quite bare, and demand fell off; sales 700 bushels Western mixed, at the depôt, at 91c. OATS—Sales 8,000 bushels, at 43c.@43½c., weight. WHISKY—Sales 135 bbls., at 26¾c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet, and declined 3c.; sales at 77c. for Spring. CORN dull. OATS dull. *Receipts*—4,600 bbls. Flour; 125,000 bushels Wheat; 7,500 b